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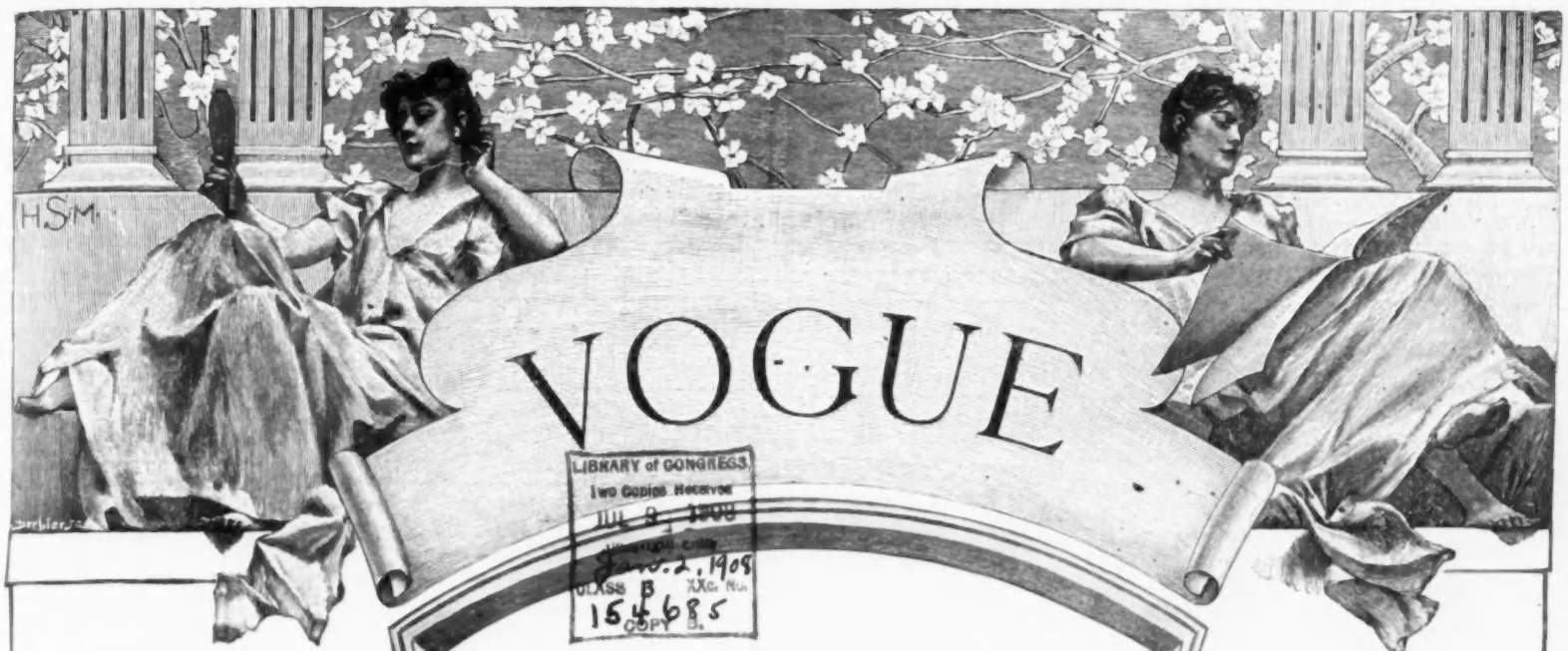

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A classified list of business concerns which we recommend to the patronage of our readers. We believe every firm and individual here represented to be thoroughly reliable, and should be obliged for an immediate report of any cause for dissatisfaction.

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(3) Ten-day questions. Answers sent by mail within ten days after receipt. Fee, 25 cents for each question.

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RULES

(A) The right to decline to answer is reserved to Vogue.

(B) The writer's full name and address must accompany letters to Vogue.

(C) When so requested by the correspondent neither name, initials, nor address will be published, provided a pseudonym is given as a substitute to identify the reply.

(D) Correspondents will please write only on one side of their letter.

ETIQUETTE

[Note.—All questions under this heading will receive prompt attention. Inquiries may be made in regard to the etiquette of social intercourse. Please note fees and rules under Answers to Correspondents.]

ADDRESSING SERVANTS

Are servants in England addressed by their first or last names? How should they be addressed in this country?

Ans.—Servants in England are usually addressed by their last names, and strictly speaking this is the better form. However, except with men servants, it is seldom done in this country, and it is better not to do it if in the environment in which you live it would be an affectation.

CALLING AFTER DAYS AT HOME

After attending an At Home given by two ladies who do not live in the same house is it necessary to call subsequently on each?

Ans. Even though these ladies do not live in the same house it is not necessary for you to make any subsequent call. By going you have given every response to their invitation which is necessary. We presume that you left two of your husband's cards for each lady and her husband as well as one of your own, when you went to the reception.

ENTERTAINING

[Note.—All questions under this heading will receive prompt attention. Inquiries may be made in regard to the forms observed in entertaining. Menus for breakfast, luncheons, dinners and suppers will be furnished. Please note fees and rules under Answers to Correspondents. Recipes are furnished at an additional cost of 10 cents each.]

SERVICE OF HIGH TEA

Should bouillon cups or soup plates be used at seven o'clock high tea?

Ans.—Bouillon cups are the proper cups to use at high tea at seven o'clock, since this meal is served in the same way as luncheon. Soup plates should never be used on such occasions.

DESCRIPTIONS OF FASHIONS

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LEFT FIGURE. Princess costume of heliotrope chiffon voile, with hand embroidery in self tone silk on the bodice in flower and stripe designs. The yoke is of imitation point d'Alençon lace, with a row of pale gold lace at edge of bodice. The sleeves are of the material in very fine tucks, with a satin band of a slightly deeper color at waist. The bodice and skirt are attached beneath a satin belt, and a satin fold trims above hem.

MIDDLE FIGURE. Lingerie coat of eyelet embroidered batiste with insertings and border of imitation baby Irish lace. A frill of Valenciennes shows at neck edge, and continues at fronts to hem, and flower motifs with cluster dangles of Irish crochet lace are placed at fastenings.

RIGHT FIGURE. Costume of mauve chiffon voile with bodice and skirt attached, the skirt in circular tunic effect with graduated lapped hem at left of front, the tunic border falling in tuck effect over the deep flounce. The bodice front and back show plastrons of latticed folds of self-tone taffeta inset with medallions embroidered in silk. The sleeves are mousquetaire, and finish at wrist with a heavy filet lace band piped with black satin; black satin ribbons are run through the plastron at yoke edge, and finished in a tassel of loops with silk balls at corners. The yoke is of joined insertings of filet lace, and a satin piping is at collar top.

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LEFT FIGURE. Evening frock for young girl of white mull inset with Mechlin lace in coffee color. The hem and Empire sash are of white Liberty satin. The bertha is trimmed with straps of pale pink velvet ribbon, knotted at ends. A frill of lace finishes the neck, and the open shoulders are held together by the velvet bands.

MIDDLE FIGURE. Traveling frock for young girl, of striped tan French percale, the waist braided in cotton soutache in a deeper brown, and the girdle of brown suede with bronze buckle. The skirt is tucked at hips and above hem.

RIGHT FIGURE. Mercerized linen frock in palest cinnamon brown, with hem applied and stitched at shaped top. The yoke at back finishes in a blunt point, and the sleeves have shaped panels that end below elbow. The guimpe yoke is of tucked mull, and is detachable.

MIDDLE PAGE

LEFT FIGURE. Matinée of rose-colored chiffon cloth, tucked and trimmed with narrow bands of rose-colored satin and Venise lace. The tucks flare out from the elbow in a fan shape, forming a very pretty sleeve.

SECOND FIGURE. House gown of Wedgwood blue satin finished crêpe de chine, with insertions of embroidered net. Paletot of blue satin, slashed under the arms and buttoned at the knee with small turquoise buttons. Wide collar of batiste with eyelet embroidery.

THIRD FIGURE. Dressing jacket of burnt ivory crêpe de chine, with Valenciennes frill at the neck. The wide sleeves of all over Valenciennes, trimmed with narrow bands of tobacco colored satin, are draped from the wide square cut armhole. Insertion of Valenciennes and satin are in the flaring skirt.

FOURTH FIGURE. Evening gown of cream filet lace. The overdress, which hangs loosely from the shoulders, is of midnight blue mousseline, the edges of which are heavily embroidered and spangled in blue and black.

FIFTH FIGURE. House gown of grey Venise lace and grey tucked mousseline de soie, trimmed with narrow bands of black velvet ribbon and black velvet bows.

SIXTH FIGURE. Paletot of coarse black filet heavily braided with black soutache and bound with black satin. It buttons on each side under the arms, and below the hips with cut jet buttons. Worn over the palest of pink mousseline slips cut round skirt, with insertion of black filet.

SEVENTH FIGURE. House gown of beige batiste, trimmed with heavy insertions of eyelet embroidery and lace. Tight bodice of tobacco colored satin. The skirt is festooned at the knee with tobacco colored ribbon bows.

SOCIETY

[Notes under this head, three cents a word; minimum, one dollar.]

DIED

Schenck.—1 July, Carolyn B. Schenck, daughter of the late Schuyler Schenck of Philadelphia, Pa.

Tyng.—Suddenly, on 29 June, 1908, Thomas Mitchell Tyng, son of the late Rev. Stephen Higginson and Susan Mitchell Tyng, in the 75th year of his age.

ENGAGED

Collins-Boardman.—Miss Adele Collins, daughter of Mr. Francis H. Collins, to Mr. Dixon Boardman.

INTIMATIONS

Bond.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bond, of Chicago, accompanied by Mrs. Oliver Wendell Holmes and her daughter, Miss Mildred Holmes, are at the Holland House.

Brown.—Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Brown, of White Plains, N. Y., have sailed for Europe on the Oceanic. They will spend the summer motoring in Europe, and will return in the autumn.

Chapin.—Miss Marguerite Chapin has returned from a trip to Boston and New London, and is at the Gotham for a few days before sailing for Europe.

Carpenter.—Mrs. Milas B. Carpenter is at the Gotham.

Cochrane.—Mrs. W. F. Cochrane is at Sorrento, Me.

Cross.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Parsons Cross are entertaining Miss Pauline Robinson at Newport.

Draper.—Mr. and Mrs. William P. Draper are at Bar Harbor, where they have taken a cottage for the summer.

Dyer.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Tiffany Dyer, who have just returned from an automobile trip, are at the Gotham.

Elliott.—Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Elliott, the Misses Elliott, and Master Elliott, who have been at the Gotham, have sailed for Europe.

Ely.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. H. Ely are at the Thousand Islands.

Ford.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Ford, of Costa Rica, and Mme. E. Challe have sailed for Europe.

French.—Mr. Seth Barton French will this season have charge of the Graves Point Fishing Club at Newport.

Gallatin.—Mr. Albert E. Gallatin has sailed for Europe.

Graves.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Graves, Jr., of Irvington-on-Hudson, are at the Aspinwall, Lenox, Mass.

Jennings.—Mr. and Mrs. Philip B. Jennings are at the St. Regis.

Laidlaw.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Laidlaw have sailed for Europe.

Leidy.—Dr. Joseph Leidy and Mrs. Leidy, of Philadelphia, have opened Belvoir, their cottage at Narragansett Pier.

Loomis.—Mrs. Charles F. Loomis is at the Buckingham.

McDonald.—Mrs. S. C. McDonald is in the Adirondacks for the summer.

Masters.—Miss L. B. Masters is in Maine for the summer.

Meserole.—Mrs. J. V. Meserole has sailed for Europe.

Morris.—Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur Morris are to spend part of the season with Mrs. Francis Morris at Newport.

Neilson.—Mrs. Frederic Neilson has returned from Wellesley, Mass., and is at the Gotham.

Rogers.—Miss Kate B. Rogers has gone to Narragansett Pier for the summer.

Ryerson.—Mr. and Mrs. Martin R. Ryerson, of Chicago, have returned from Europe.

Sandford.—Mr. and Mrs. Percy Sandford are at the Hotel Wolcott.

Sloane.—Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane have arrived from Europe.

Vogel.—Mr. L. Vogel, Minister from Switzerland to the United States, who has been at the Holland House, has sailed for Europe.

Wiltsee.—Mr. Ernest A. Wiltsee, of Tuxedo Park, is at the Gotham.

Wright.—Mrs. E. K. Wright is at Bar Harbor for the summer.

Woodwell.—Mr. and Mrs. John Woodwell, of Pittsburg, have sailed for Europe.

CORRESPONDENCE

Newport, R. I.—LATE ARRIVALS: Mr. and Mrs. Seth Barton French, Mrs. May Brady Hall, Miss M. H. Busk, Mr. Augustus Jay, Mrs. J. C. Mallery, Mrs. Charles B. Hillhouse, Mrs. Henry Clews, Capt. and Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin C. Post, Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Miss Sallie H. Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Goelet, Mr. Herbert N. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Miss Anna Sands, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Joseph Harriman, Mr. A. H. Olmstead, Mr. Arthur L. Wessel, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Mr. R. H. Sedgwick, Mr. Robert Sedgwick, Jr., Mrs. Joseph D. Dilworth, the Rev. Roderick Terry, and Mr. Lewis Quentin Jones.

FOREIGN TRAVEL.

America.—Sailing 2 July.—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac N. Seligman, Miss Margaret V. Seligman, Mrs. D. F. Sabin, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Smathers, Mr. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. M. McK. Twombly, Miss Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Wills, Miss Ruth Wills, Gen. and Mrs. Stewart L. Woodford, Mrs. E. F. C. Young, Miss Sibyl Young, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Young, Mrs. Cornelius Zabriskie, Miss Elvia Zabriskie, Miss Orlena Zabriskie, Mr. and Mrs. William A. M. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Robert N. Coyle, Mr. John L. Cadwalader, Col. H. A. Du Pont, Mr. H. F. Du Pont, Mr. Simeon Ford, Mr. and Mrs. F. I. Howard, Mr. Elgar B. Howard, Mr. Alvin P. Howard, Mrs. Samuel Hill, Mr. James N. Jarvie, Miss M. S. Jarvie, Dr. William Jarvie, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin E. Jackson, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. May, Judge E. Mayer, Capt. Randolph Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Newman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Doddridge Peet, Sir William Sadler and Lady Sadler.

Campania.—Sailing 1 July.—The Rev. Patrick H. Drain, Mrs. P. S. Carew, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Fisher, Mr. Charles Gray, Engineer Commander A. E. Deacon, Mr. Rollin Broughton, Judge and Mrs. Truax, Mr. and Mrs. James Tams, Mr. Sydney Lee, Mr. James Boyd, Mr. Howard G. Turner, Mr. O. De Gray Vanderbilt, Mrs. George Wathan, Miss Mary Taber, Mr. and Mrs. William Hay, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Harris, and Mr. J. E. Hasbrouck.

Celtic.—Sailing 2 July.—Mr. and Mrs. William S. Vare, Prof. and Mrs. E. V. Reynolds, the Rev. Francis Keane, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nevin, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Chandler, Mr. James Bryce, British Ambassador to Washington, Mrs. Bryce, Mrs. William Allen, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Ashwell, Mrs. E. T. Campbell, Mrs. George A. Castleman, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Duke, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Forsyth, Miss Eleanor Fowler, and Countess Pauline Pappenheim.

La Lorraine.—Sailing 2 July.—Mr. Rutherford Page, Mr. and Mrs. McDougall Hawkes, Mr. Le Roy Park, Dr. W. B. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sargeant, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Faguet, Miss Grace Harris, Viscount de Martel, Secretary French Embassy, Washington and Capt. de Blanpre, Naval Attache French Embassy, Washington.

Oceanic.—Sailing 1 July.—Archdeacon William R. Jenvey, D.D., Dr. Carl Hagen, Senator and Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge, Mrs. Rawlins Lowndes, Mrs. Richard T. Van Wyck, Mr. George Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Geraldyn Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Parsons, Mr. L. C. Ramee, Judge William E. Dana, Mr. Charles C. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Challe, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Furst, Mr. W. S. Dickinson, Dr. and Mrs. H. K. Cary, Mr. and Mrs. David Bruce Brown and Mr. Charles H. Beckett.

Pannonia.—Sailing 2 July.—Dr. and Mrs. Walter Strong, Mr. Edward Wesley, Mrs. J. Yates, Mr. S. Young, the Rev. and Mrs. A. W. Hayes, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Small, the Rev. and Mrs. C. H. Priddy, Dr. F. Rollins, Miss R. P. Parker, Dr. W. L. Felter, Mr. Edward Wesley, Miss Ada H. Wood, Judge R. M. Foster, Mrs. L. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. James Keenan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Boyer, Mrs. E. D. Duncan, Dr. H. Giroux, the Rev. Fred G. Gotwald, the Rev. and Mrs. Arthur B. Howard, Dr. W. F. Keeney, Mr. M. B. Porter, Prof. N. Knight, and Miss K. T. Newton.

Roma.—Sailing 1 July.—Miss E. M. Davis, Miss Elizabeth Avery, Miss Mary O'Rourke, Miss Julia A. Labor, Miss A. M. Clark, Miss E. M. Abbott, Miss Frances Cregin, Mr. C. Pomeroy, Mr. W. J. O'Leary, Mr. Cornelius A. O'Leary, Miss A. G. Engell, Miss Emily Boole, Miss Florence Baxter, Miss B. D. Wilson, Miss B. G. Carleton, Miss S. P. Williams, Mr. Philip Baldwin, Dr. Louis Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Thompson, Miss Thompson, Miss M. Blanche Bosworth, Dr. Frank Crane, Dr. and Mrs. Gustave A. Carls, Mr. and Mrs. Newton Swift, Miss Anne T. Boylan, and Miss Louis Rose.

Rotterdam.—Sailing 1 July.—The Rev. Henry Ferguson, Dr. G. C. Curry, Mr. H. W. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. John V. Cheney, Mr. William Davis Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Lee, Mrs. Cora Ney, Mr. H. L. Ransom, Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Shera, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Stern, Miss H. Tanner, Mrs. T. P. Shepard, Mr. L. E. Power, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. George Taylor, Mrs. M. A. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. P. Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Devereau, Miss Bertha Farrar, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Felder, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Dodd, Mr. James F. Egan, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Clark, Mrs. Mary H. Hadley, Prof. Edmund Buckley, Miss Bertha Carter, Mrs. William A. Hammond, Mr. Charles Green, and Prof. C. C. Glascock.

VOGUE POINTS

PArasols of cretonne are most effective when finished at each point with a tassel. These tassels must be of the strongest note of the color scheme, or to match the ground work of the cretonne. If of the former the same note is introduced somewhere on the hat as well. The tassels themselves are simple as well as fanciful, having sometimes an ornament of braided silk or soutache at the top, and again with innumerable little silk balls hung among the fringe of the tassel.

EFfective belts of woven gold tissue have leather pieces in front, which serve as a support to the buckle.

THe latest hat for auto riding is of soft green straw in the old fashioned scuttle shape, and comes down well over the nape of the neck. It is trimmed with soft ribbon bows and ends which tie under the chin.

WHite tulle blouses for half mourning have jabots of the same, with an edging of black tulle about two inches wide.

COlors are used very strikingly in the trimming of white blouses and linen dresses. A handsome blouse of white crepe de chine has an embroidered yoke, collar and deep cuffs of vivid green and embroidered bands placed at intervals down the sleeves, which have no fullness on the shoulder.

SMall gold purses, large enough to contain several dollars in coin, to carry at reunions of bridge, are made of tiny links, the rim which holds them in place is flexible instead of stiff, and allows the purse to be folded to the size of a five centime piece.

MAny of the newest summer coats of chiffon, silk and lace have no sleeves at all.

RIbbon girdles are quite out of date, they having been supplanted by the wide soft silk sashes with long fringed ends, tied on the side, two knots, one at the waist line and one half way down the skirt.

AFascinating coat is of ecru filet, so coarse that it resembles heavy twine, richly embroidered in white silk in a striking design. The coat three-quarter length is bordered by a four inch band of soutached braids, divided by coarse ecru fagotting.

PLain hand tucked net is very much used in combination with thin organdies and summer silks. The yokes and long mousquetaire sleeves are entirely made of the net closely tucked.

TAYLOR

MRS. PAULDING FARNHAM

Mrs. Farnham is a clever sculptor who has made portrait busts of many well-known men and women. A fine bas relief of President Roosevelt is one of the best examples of her work.

THE ALLEGED RIGHT TO EMPLOYMENT

DEmand has already been made that the municipal authorities provide work for the unemployed, and now report has it that a newly organized body of women purposes presenting broadcast an official appeal to employers to make places for girl workers, irrespective of whether or not business conditions warrant their employment. The proposal is, of course, preposterous, and yet the opinion appears to be generally held that society fails of its bounden duty if the would-be worker is not furnished with employment, however little intelligence or enterprise he may show, and of this immigrant-ridden New York is a conspicuous case in point.

It is notorious that thousands of persons (especially those of the most ignorant class whom Russia has driven to our shores) insist upon remaining in New York, although they have no possible reason for so doing except that they prefer it. Every year they plant themselves in the metropolis and overcrowd the work shops and the tenements, because they prefer to live near their compatriots, and as all of them cannot find employment, the result is that they become a heavy tax on public and private charity besides complicating living conditions for more deserving classes in the community. And still others from other parts of the state and nation flock to the great overcrowded city when not only agricultural communities, but enterprises in the smaller towns and villages are suffering for lack of workers. When conditions become acute, through business depression, the community is called upon to come to their relief. State, municipality and private individuals are asked to find them employment. Committees are formed and free employment bureaus are established, and while they do aid a few hundred, because the great majority cannot be relieved, the Socialist insists that society is at fault for the untoward conditions and that it is bound to take care of them.

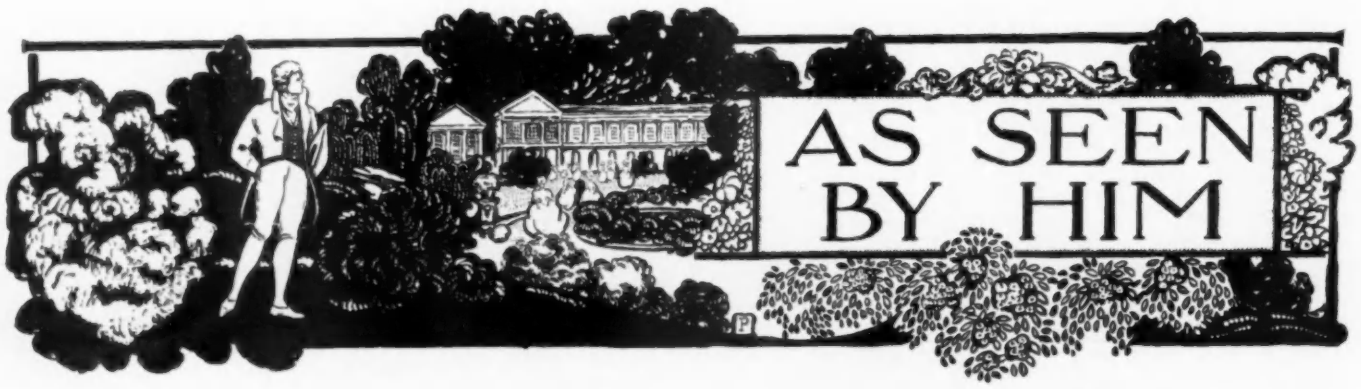
If persons persist in coming to and living in a certain overcrowded community, where it is impossible for them to pick up a living, when many other localities offer opportunities for employment, how in justice can the citizens of that community be held responsible for their well being? Is the poor man to be allowed to dance where he will, and someone else be made to pay the piper? Why should he not reap what he has sown? If the poor man throws discretion to the winds, marries on next to nothing a year, begets several children and goes to an overcrowded city, is it just to expect the community to find him employment and feed his children at the public expense? It is time that these questions should be frankly put and the coddler of the improvident poor and the inefficient be challenged to justify his contention that the world owes every man a living.

Some day when wiser counsels prevail sixty thousand Russian immigrants will not be allowed to add themselves to the city's population every year, nor will the unemployed of other cities be permitted to complicate conditions here. Bread lines as well as very cheap lodging houses, whether called hotels or not, will be tabooed. The distribution of population will be scientifically administered and the right to employment will be the reward of those who earn it by securing and maintaining it through faithful and efficient performance. The world is not every man's debtor for a living.

CHARMING MIDSUMMER TOILETTES

FROM LORD & TAYLOR

FOR DESCRIPTIONS OF FASHIONS SEE PAGE 34



BAr Harbor is a restful place, which has a quiet peace about it that suggests a rural Philadelphia. What a delightful climate! What a charming combination of mountains and the ocean! Its only drawback is its remoteness from great centres. Unless you have your yacht the trip is tiresome. Years ago, when Bar Harbor was only Mount Desert—at least we called it so—it was a primitive spot, but its simple pleasures were most enjoyable. Perhaps we feel a grudge against Mrs. Burton Harrison for having discovered it. Do you remember "Golden Rod"? It was one of the first "nice" stories of the late seventies or early eighties. I am old enough to have dim recollections of Rodicks, of the Saint Sauveur, the queer hotel life with early dinners and tea and the most atrocious food, but we did not mind. We were hungry after buckboard drives, and mornings on the rocks, and canoeing, and the exhilaration of that wonderful air. Three times since those days have I returned to Bar Harbor. The St. Sauveur had become a comparatively modern hotel; there were villas and functions and Rodicks was no more. Bar Harbor is still enjoyable, but unfortunately it is a miniature Newport. Then came another era of larger villas and more pretentious functions, and those extraordinary table d'hote dinners at the club followed by dancing—a fashion also taken up at Southampton on Long Island—and for me Bar Harbor was spoiled. But you cannot take away its climate, its ocean and its beauty of scenery. And there are also some other delightful colonies in the vicinity. I like Seal Harbor and Dark Harbor and other places, where there is more of the simple life and less of the flippancy of a second rate Newport.

But I believe my friends the Philadelphians have taken Bar Harbor in hand. It is gradually becoming dignified and slightly somnolent. It is a delightful refuge from Newport and a relief as well.

How Shall the City by the Sea Be Amused.

We were there only a few days, and we have since put in at various ports on the New England coast. Manchester by the Sea is interesting, but Nahant is a little bit too Bostonese for me, although I find the "Hub" itself a most interesting city, and never fail to pass a few days there, in spite of its being now quite out of season and one's friends all away. Perhaps after all there is some satisfaction in returning to Newport. You may think that I play upon this theme too much, and that there seems to be no end to the set of variations which follow the motif. It may be like one of those old-fashioned pieces arranged for the square pianos of our grandparents, and at which Beethoven, Chopin and Wagner did not disdain to try their skill and earn an honest thaler or a few francs. But after all, as I have said so often, Newport is typical and characteristic. Just now it is in a process of change, and this makes it most interesting. I motor along Bellevue Avenue—one of the traditions of the place is that only tradesmen and navy people walk there—and see one after the other of the great houses closed, and realize that this year death has had more than one shining mark. But this would not militate against the brilliancy of the season, only Newport is stunned. Its brass band set has deserted it. No more illustrated newspaper articles about monkey dinners and ladies running about barefooted followed by pet pigs. This last incident really happened, I am sorry to say, and was not as picturesque as it might have been, because Bailey's Beach is not exactly the setting for such a pastoral achievement, and then one of the fair votaries of the simple life there who took up this fad was not as slender as was consistent with this rustic pastime. One regrets that James Van Alen will not give fetes at Wakehurst, but returns to England; that Mrs. Pembroke Jones is debarred by mourning from giving a house warming in her beautiful new home, once the hospitable domain of the Havemeyers; that it is doubtful if Miss Oelrichs will make her debut this summer, and that unless Mrs. Phipps and the Reginald Vanderbilts take compassion on Newport and give some function, or that Mrs. Berwind may be persuaded to do the same, the summer will drag along with luncheons and dinners and bridge.

Mrs. Kernochan always gives an old time Fourth of July reception, and this year she started the ball rolling, and now there will be a gap until the Astor Cup races in August.

A Question of Name.

I have been asked about a topic, which it seems is now bothering the newspapers, and especially the New York Times, which had a clever editorial on the subject. It seems that when King Edward wrote a little note to Hon. Mrs. John Hubert Ward before her marriage, and sent it with the splendid bracelet which he gave her, he addressed her as Miss Whitelaw Reid. Society has its observances. These may not be according to rule, and its grammar and its rhetoric may not be orthodox from high school and university standards. Indeed, we remember a book called "The Queen's English," which pointed out certain faults. Royalties and fashion abroad adopt peculiar methods of pronunciation, and their own code of familiar conversation and address. English people can never understand our "initials," and their novelists are constantly poking fun at John G. Smith, J. G. Smith, and all the terrors of that middle letter now considered so demode.

Mrs. Ogden Mills never gives her husband's middle name, and her unmarried daughter is Miss Ogden Mills in London, and not Miss Beatrice Mills or Miss Beatrice Ogden Mills. The eldest or only daughter of a family takes the paternal name only. Our Ambassador is known in London as Mr. Whitelaw Reid, and not as Mr. J. Whitelaw Reid. He is addressed as Whitelaw Reid. His daughter is therefore Miss Whitelaw Reid. Owing to many families wishing to preserve and impress upon the world the dignity of a distaff name or one inherited, establishing a house thereby, this custom borrowed perhaps from Spain, is the one in vogue in England. The King would never have addressed our Ambassador's daughter as Miss Jean Reid, because that would imply, without being strictly correct, that she were a younger daughter. Then even he would have written to Miss Jean Whitelaw Reid, and not Miss Jean Temple Reid. A king writes so seldom with his own hand, and almost always through his secretary, that the grammar of the note employing the first person throughout and then signing Edward R. may be pardoned, but it is also royal usage, as any one who has read the latest edition of the Letters of Queen Victoria can testify. In all letters of sympathy and congratulation in the Queen's case, more likely the former than the latter—as she gloried in a funeral—this same form is observed.

Royalty at an International Wedding.

But why cavil? The cable has brought us most interesting accounts of this brilliant function. The King and Queen and royal family were all simplicity, and Edward slapped the bridegroom on the back and Alexandra kissed the fair bride. An open carriage was employed to take the bride and her father from Dorchester House to the Chapel Royal, St. James—just as if she were at least a princess of the blood. An ambassador's daughter, however, is entitled to this honor. And their Majesties took tea—which means in the case of the King, and in view of our lavish American hospitality, many other good things—in Mrs. Whitelaw Reid's boudoir, and there were only a few disgruntled Americans to recall another tea party long ago in Boston Harbor, where the same social amenities were not observed; and, thank Heaven, many others to be delighted that this new international alliance has shown how strong are the links which bind the best classes of two kindred nations together.

Poker Again in Favor.

I hear that abroad poker is again coming into favor. It is all the rage at the smaller watering places such as Dinard, and it has quite outrivaled bridge. And yet here I do not find that the latter has lost much of its vogue except in a particular set. This little clique plays abroad, but it has given up the game a bit in New York because it has become too general.

GOSSIP

PEter Pan has met with such success in London that Mr. Charles Frohman has decided to have a French adaptation made, and to give it in Paris this autumn. In a recent interview given out in the British metropolis the American manager is quoted as having said that his determination to give Parisians this dramatic morsel is not prompted because of devotion to art or to glory, but because the venture looks like a money maker. Mr. Frohman also stated that among the many new productions which he will give New Yorkers the coming season will, in all probability, be The Flag Lieutenant, which scored so decisively a short time ago in London with Mr. Cyril Maude in the first role. It all depends upon the attractiveness of the bait which will be held out to the English player. Among the new plays which will be seen next year under Mr. Frohman's management will be Jack Straw, with John Drew as star. The company already has been organized, and rehearsals will be called the latter part of the summer. Miss Billie Burke will appear for the first time in this country as a stellar player when she makes her initial bow as Jacquelin in Love Watches. Just who is to have the premier part in Mrs. Dot is reported to be puzzling Mr. Frohman now, but it can be safely said that the question will be decided shortly.

Rip Van Winkle, given by Mr. George Ober and his company in the open air at River View Manor, Hastings-on-the-Hudson, the evenings of 26 and 27 June, and the afternoon of the last mentioned date, was an event of distinct importance. The proceeds are to be devoted to the needs of the Dobbs Ferry Hospital. As the attendance at all three performances was large there will be several thousand dollars for the good cause. The assistance of a large number of children, members of well-known families, was a conspicuous part of the performance, and an air of social distinction surrounded the occasion. The use of lights on the foliage was picturesque and the entire scene one to be remembered. In the cast were Mr. George Ober as Rip Van Winkle, Mr. Otis Allen as Nick Vedder, Miss Adelaide Ober as Gretchen, and Miss Janette Hacket as Meenie.

Preparations of Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger for the approaching season are extensive, and before another month rehearsals will be well under way for the new productions which are to form part and parcel of this organization. Little Nemo of Slumberland is announced for early presentation, and if Mr. Harry Smith and Victor Herbert have done their work well and the spectacular features reach the point which advance reports promise, there will be something novel and interesting to see. In the cast will be Mr. Joseph Cawthorn and a number of others who are well known to patrons of the theatre. Another new work to be seen under the Klaw and Erlanger management will be In Time of Peace, which Mr. Paul Armstrong is now finishing. Miss Lillian Russell, in Wildfire, comes to the Liberty Theatre in the early autumn for an engagement; Miss Alice Lloyd, too, will be introduced soon as a star in a musical comedy, which is to be the joint work of Messrs. John J. McNally and George Cohan, The Bonnie Belles of Scotland.

The Mimic World, the new Shubert-Fields musical review, which was deferred in its production, opens at the Casino this evening. Judging from the time and care given to its preparation it should prove worth while.

Fluffy Ruffles will be a dramatic entity before long, according to promise, and with Miss Hattie Williams in the title role will open its career at the Criterion Theatre before many weeks have elapsed. Mr. A. L. Levering, Mr. Charles Frohman's London representative, left for New York last week on the Adriatic to complete the final details incident to the production here.

Cable advices bring news of the success in Australia of Miss Margaret Anglin, whose first appearance in Sydney was all that could be wished. It is not known what the play was, but as it was Miss Anglin's intention first to put on The Great Divide, it is believed that this was the work in which she made her debut.

Mme. Bertha Kalich and her daughter, Miss Lillian Kalich, have taken accommodations at the Imperial Hotel at Narragansett Pier for the season.

The Merry Widow has forsaken the New Amsterdam Theatre for cooler quarters on the roof, where the Aerial Gardens make for greater comfort to all concerned.

Hammerstein's Roof Garden continues to draw in large numbers; it should, because it is cool and has the added attraction of carrying a good bill.

Jardin de Paris is another spot which serves as a magnet with the Follies of 1908. There is so much worth seeing that several trips are necessary to satisfy.

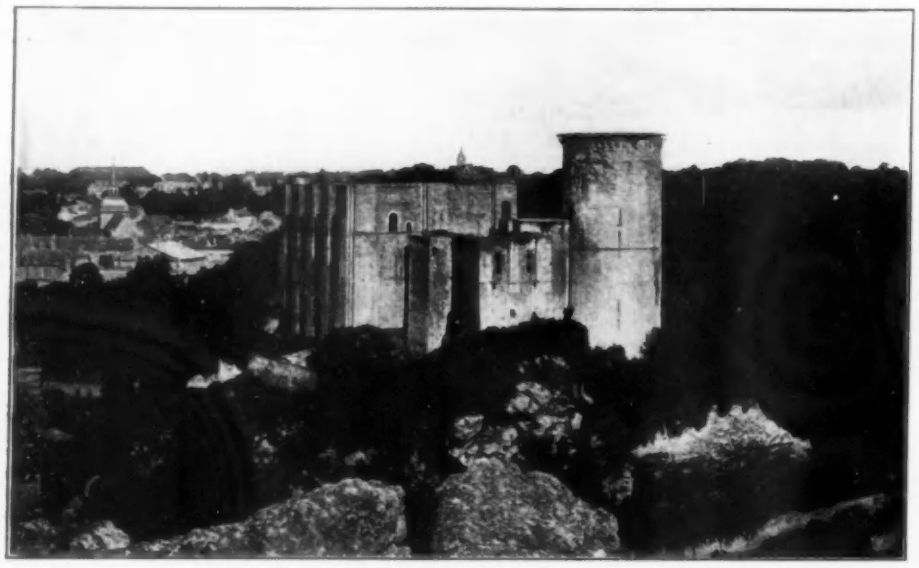
Luna Park was the center of attraction recently for some 200 motor car loads of orphans, who were the guests of Mr. Frederic Thompson. There is much new material this season which imparts a thrill and delights those who have not outgrown the delight for amusements of this order. Dreamland, too, has several new features in addition to those which already have established themselves as necessary to the many who patronize this spot in Coney Island.

Miss Maude Adams is meeting with splendid success wherever her production of Twelfth Night has been presented. What is the secret of the universal affection that American women have for Maude Adams? About the stage door of every theatre where she plays a whispering throng of women and girls patiently wait for a glimpse of their idol after the final curtain. Just let it be noised about that Miss Adams is in a certain hotel or on a certain train and note the result. It is not curiosity, but downright love, that she awakens. It is easily understood why Miss Adams should be beloved by her associates in the profession. Since she became a star, the only breaks in her business and working staff have been caused by death. To all who come in contact with her in the theatre, she is simply "the little lady." With her subordinates, orders are superfluous. Her slightest wish is anticipated and eagerly executed. When she is on tour, as is now the case, local managers and house staffs unconsciously resolve themselves quickly into a greater Maude Adams Company. These people, however, are in close association with her year after year, while those who sit before the footlights see her only now and then. Meanwhile, many worthy rivals contend with her for their favor. Yet Maude Adams holds her unique place in the public's heart of hearts, not by her strangely fascinating personality, but by her remarkable and perpetual humility—the humility of a great public character, who has never forgotten that she stands in the relation of servant to the populace. Herein lies the the real reason for the adoration in which the American women hold Maude Adams. With this popular star, the woman is never lost in the artist.

The Wolf, which had a long season in New York has recently opened in Chicago for a summer run.

Bertha Kalich will begin her fourth season under Harrison Grey Fiske's direction in October. She will appear in a play written for her by Fred. Gresac, author of La Passerelle, which Rejane produced with great success in Paris and which was given in America by Marie Tempest in the adaptation called The Marriage of Kitty. Madame Kalich's role is described as brilliant and sympathetic and dissimilar to any in which she has appeared on the American stage.

Douglas Fairbanks is to begin rehearsals early in August in the new comedy by Rupert Hughes, in which he is to star next season. All for a Girl is the title finally decided upon for the play.



THE CHATEAU, FALAISE

A PILGRIMAGE WITH PHILISTINES

By M. A. Friend

Part IV.

From Caen we journeyed straight to Falaise. The way was straight, wide, white, and firm as "the road to Rome." There was something grand and fine in its absolute curveless length. As we wheeled along I glimpsed delightful vistas of grassy lanes cut through high banks, or narrow, winding roads leading to little villages, seen in the distance, on either side.

How I longed to diverge from the obvious road! to lose myself in these enchanted paths where we might even be obliged to beg a lodging for the night. I laughed aloud at the fancied look of bewildered wonderment that would come over the face of my companion had I suggested changing the ordered routine of the day's plan, for would not the Masterful One be waiting for us at the day's end?

But, in spite of the luring, beckoning glimpses of these forbidden joys I was happy. We were alone, away from the distracting presence. Though the way was straight, it was flat and dustless. The sun was often dimmed by passing clouds. Poppies blazed in the fields by the roadside. The larks sang. The air was full of sweetness. My soul seemed washed clean.

It was a lonely road. Our fellow wayfarers that day were a traveling tinker, driving his cart hitched to a ragged donkey, and a dog. The tinker seemed a surly fellow, scarcely responding to our greetings as we passed him more than once during the day, for our rests were frequent, while he plodded steadily on.

There were, besides, a young man and woman, who tramped merrily and sturdily on, with long, free steps, mile after mile, achieving wonderful speed. The woman especially stepped out from her hips in a perfectly tireless manner. Smilingly they returned the gay greetings we flung at them as we flew past. Much later we again passed them—we had spent a long time over our déjeuner, eaten at Longannerie—they had refreshed themselves but for a moment at a brookside. The woman still seemed fresh, but the man's steps flagged a little. Still cheerful, they gayly waved us a last greeting.

Not always were the incidents of the road cheery and bright. One day, after a long morning's ride through a beautiful, but lonely country, and knowing it would still be some time before we could expect a meal, we stopped for a drink at a common little wayside hotel, in a village of only two or three houses. Seeing no one, we struck our bells and advanced towards the closed door. It was opened by a red-eyed woman who shortly told us we could not be served, that just then her mother had died.

Shocked, and with apologetic words of sympathy, we retreated and still thirsty, decided to apply at a farmhouse on the other side of the road. The door was opened hospitably to our timid knock and we were invited to enter. It seemed dark after the glare of the sun, and odd, that on such a day the door and windows should be closed. (It was doubtless from convention in regard to the death across the way.) But we were reassured by the tones of a woman's pleasant voice, that rose above the coarser notes of several men who were sitting at a long table eating their noon déjeuner.

Their food was only coarse bread, cut into great pieces, and a lettuce salad from a great wooden bowl, into which all dipped their fingers, wiping them afterwards on the bread. Great draughts of cider from one big jug washed the food down. Their voices grew louder with each drink. They were talking of their neighbor's death, and of the enormous size of the dead woman, and they speculated as to how she would be carried down the narrow stairs, from the room under the eaves, where she died. Seated at the same table with these men, we drank our bowl of milk, lingering as long as the politeness of the country demanded. Then we rose and, with many polite responses to their ceremonious adieux—even the humblest peasant is formal and ceremonious in his speech in meeting and in farewell—we departed, nervously glad to leave the sordid, depressing place.

Two hours later we, then quite faint from hunger, reached another little hamlet. Seeing a house bearing on its front the common legend "Hebitant loge a pied et a cheval," we applied there for a meal. We were gladly welcomed by a pleasant-faced woman, and such a meal as she served us could scarcely be found in any country village except in France.

First we had sardines; then an omelette, light as air, made from the freshest of eggs—she insisted on showing us the hens who only that morning had laid them. After this a salad of lettuce, crisp and fresh, from her garden, where we sat, drenched in sweet oil with the merest hint of vinegar. Then followed delicious creme de la fromage, with big white strawberries and luscious red cherries. While we lingered over our fruit she roasted and ground the coffee we were to drink. With this, as is the custom of the country, she brought a bottle of the liqueur called Calvados, peculiar to the district. My companion refused this—the sight of it offending her—but to please so kind a hostess, I sipped the fiery stuff. I say hostess advisedly, for always the entertainment we received at these little wayside houses has been of a character so frankly friendly, so hospitable, that I could never feel I had paid for it in money.

This woman's daughter, a cheerful, town bred looking person, was the village dressmaker. She sat near us busily sewing on garments of black woolen stuff. Divining, I asked for whom they were. She told me they were for the family of the big woman, for it seemed her death was expected daily. When I told her the woman then lay dead, she crossed herself reverently, and breathed, "Mon Dieu! How will they ever get her down those stairs?"

It was late on a lovely afternoon when we first saw Falaise. As we mounted a slight hill around a little curve in the road—the first one since leaving Caen—it thrust itself unexpectedly into view. On our right the great tower of the ruined castle rose high in the air above the low-roofed houses that filled the valley. Breathless with admiration, we stopped long to gaze before seeking our hotel. In such an article as this, designed mainly to chronicle the doings of road travelers, it is impossible to do justice to the beauties of this ancient town. The beauty of its situation is wonderful! Its artistic qualities are evident to the dimmest eyes. I never so regretted I am not an artist. The castles and the churches are on the hills. Deep in the low valley of the Ante cluster the old stone houses. These we reached by passing through an ancient gateway, the Porte des Cordeliers; and down a dingy flight of steps. For hours we strolled through the streets of this charming valley—following the winding canals, crossed by quaint bridges—unexpectedly coming into paths that twisted here and there, sometimes back to the starting point. The poorest cottages have flowers growing in their windows, or against the wall. Outside their doors sit women busy all day at their sewing machines, making cheap underclothes from the black and white, and brown and white, striped material, that their husbands weave by hand on curious looms. More than castle, or artistic scenery, these weavers interested the Goddess. She asked one of the men to allow her to turn the crank of his machine, till she had accomplished an inch or two, paying him liberally for the privilege. All day the men work at this hand turning of a heavy crank, earning only a couple of francs a day, this man told us.

Visible, always in the distance, as you near it, the castle looms grandly. Its immense square keep is held up by great buttresses onto the high crag. By its side is the great round tower. It is like no other ruin. It seems not to be a ruin at all, so cheerful is its appearance, and romantic, with its pretty love story of Robert le Diable and his pretty Arlette, who was the mother of William the Conqueror. Even its oubliette does not inspire you with a sense of horror, as do others you have seen, though it shows an awful depth when the woman guide throws down a lighted paper.

There is a real air of cosiness to the roof-

(Continued on page 51.)

SIMPLE GOWNS FOR GIRLS

FOR DESCRIPTIONS OF FASHIONS SEE PAGE 34

FASCINATING SUMMER NEGLIGE

FOR DESCRIPTIONS OF FASH

NEGLIGEES AND HOUSE GOWNS

OF FASHIONS SEE PAGE 34

There is nothing quite so wonderful as the Paris hat. A platitude, I confess, but one that strikes one afresh with every consideration of the Parisienne or of Parisian bonnet shops. Every hat is good, if it costs but five dollars, perhaps just because, unless superlative chic and consummate coquetry is wanted, the Parisienne prefers her own beautifully brushed and coiffed locks unadorned. When it comes to the smart world, the hat is the keynote of the toilette; especially with tailored gowns. With Anglo-Saxons the hat for such a costume is a humdrum affair, ponderous or graceless, if it is not masculine. The Parisienne's tailored hat is a masterpiece of line. Contrary to all prediction, the present chapeau is bigger than ever. Higher than ever and more audacious in color scheme. And yet the detail is simple in the extreme. Huge as they are, they weigh nothing at all, thanks to the light yeda and tagale straws, the crin and the tulles of

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE WONDERFUL PARIS HAT—NEW FASHION OF ARRANGING TULLE VEILS—STRIKING EMPIRE GREEN LIBERTY FABRIC GOWN—OLD BLUE LIBERTY COSTUME—THE CLINGING EFFECT AS THE SMART SET VIEWS IT—LONG LIMP ORGANDIE SKIRTS—WEDDING WHERE GREEK MODELS WERE FOLLOWED.

which they are made, the only weight being in the gigantic bunches of plumes and aigrettes and in the big hat pins. Their wide brims are often absolutely untrimmed save for the bunch of plumes, giving a splendid brim line, two of those illustrated showing this. One is in leghorn with a high square crown and a turquoise blue velvet ribbon simply crossed about it, three tall, natural colored ostrich plumes with broken stems rising in a clump at one side of the back and dropping heavily downward after a vertical beginning. The black hat is in satin or velvet, is faced with fine white straw and is trimmed with a thick hedge of white daisies with black centres and a huge bow in fine white straw. Black, also, but in fine tagal straw faced with mauve satin, is another, this trimmed only with a huge bunch of mauve iris and green leaves, while a veil of maline is laid across the back and top of the hat, whose brim droops far down behind, the veil edges drawn into a knot that is fastened to the bodice in front just below the bust—the only possible way of getting a veil over such a sweeping hat brim without spoiling the line of the back.

Strings are a new feature of summer millinery—Paris.

VEIL ARRANGEMENT

This fashion of arranging the veil or double width tulle makes a charming hazy effect to frame chin and ears, which is always becoming. Strings are being worn a great deal, sometimes falling loosely behind to knot between the shoulder blades with longer ends, sometimes coming through slits in the wide straw brim on the sides and knotting in a bow that is pinned loosely to the choker, or, again, framing tightly the cheeks and chin, its bow nestling in the thick tulle ruche at the top of the collar. Lovely in color is another hat illustrated, dull orange straw, crown surrounded with four ruchings of creamy marquisette bound with white and green fancy satin broche ribbon, a big shaded cerise and wine-colored rose at one side, and black velvet ribbon strings.

Among the many stunning hats seen at the concours de chapeaux at the Theatre Marigny there was this fetching little poke bonnet in Italian straw bound with a puffing of lavender silk ribbon. It had a long lace bridle, and at one side there was a tannish-orange bird of Paradise. This delicate color combination of lilac and yellowish shades was charming with a gown of lavender Liberty silk draped closely about waist and hips in intersecting scarf effects, the front falling in long apron over a clinging underskirt of the same Liberty silk. The bodice drapery was drawn over an inner drapery of cream embroidered net fastened across the shoulders and arms with four clasps in twisted gold bullion cord inset with several mauve quartz, while the guimpe was in cream tulle.

GREEN LIBERTY COSTUME

The Grand Prix d'Auteuil yesterday was a brilliant occasion, with the Crown Prince and

A fetching poke bonnet worn with a gown of lavender Liberty silk—Paris.

Princess of Greece and several Grand Duchesses present. There were a number of sensationally lovely gowns, one a long, limp, trailing thing in Empire green Liberty material, its narrow hem bordered on the very edge with a narrow fringe in heavy green twisted silk, a silk soutache design heading it. Over this skirt there was a knee-long Byzantine tunic in coarse white cotton net covered with white cotton soutache and white cotton crochetted applique designs, slashed up each side to give room to move the limbs, very scant and straight across the back as well as in front, and having large motifs of white crochetted lace draping loosely, in Chinese fashion, bust and shoulders. Its guimpe and long wrinkled sleeves were in white tulle with little bows of twisted from shoulder to thumbs, and green Liberty satin running decorating the choker below the high, crisp tulle ruche. She carried a large black cachemire shawl, very fine and most beautiful in texture, with a narrow border and end trimmings in green Persian pattern, a very rare and beautiful wrap, while her hat was in fine black Tagal straw, a huge cone-shaped affair, sloping from the apex to the edge of the wide brim that sat so low about her head that at one side its edge had to be rolled up to show the face. Here it was lined with amber-colored satin, and it was trimmed with a great bunch of amber-colored aigrettes.

OLD BLUE ODD COSTUME MODEL

Another gown was in old blue Liberty rolled about the bust and hips like a Spanish shawl, long fringes falling from the knees over a long limp underskirt of the same material covered with blue silk and old gold bullion embroidery. The bust was ornamented with some similar embroidery below a guimpe with long sleeves in cream tulle. All the gowns were very decollete in white tulle with long, shirred sleeves of the same, both guimpe and sleeves transparent or worn over an invisible lining of flesh-colored mousseline that conceals any edges of lingerie.

TOO CLINGING EFFECT

As for the clinging effect that is so fashionable, this movement is accentuated all the time on the best dressed women, all skirts being worn without petticoats over tight-fitting underclothes. There is, however, a difference between such garments, as worn by the femme du monde, and those worn by the groups of "mannequins" that parade the race-courses and other fashionable resorts in the latest "creations" from the great houses. These gowns are drawn so tightly about the figure that little wrinkles appear at every movement of waist, hips and limbs, revealing every muscle and curve. Of course, this is an exaggeration that well-bred women do not follow, but the simple, supple, limp line of loose drapery over limbs unbundled by voluminous rufflings is being consistently and beautifully carried out by the best dressers. One can hardly say there is a "cut" to the fashionable gowns. They are in reality draped on the figure and cut afterwards. The lines are all straight and scant, so that it is quite necessary to slash up the sides of redingotes and coats and tunics, or to leave open the side of the skirt, showing about the ankle thick plisses of mousseline in the same color as the gown, while the upper part of the skirt is buttoned from knee to bust, well towards one side or even at one side of the back. Trains are short and serpentine, shoulders and arms invariably covered with tulle. Even linen and cotton gowns are worn without petticoats, and the silk woven tights or close knickers in thin silk are invariably the color of the gown, so that not only no wrinkle of an undergarment but no tint, by any chance or in any light, may show through the texture of the gown. The corset is a thing of a new fabric, elastic and flexible and yet binding firmly the figure in a tube-like garment that is part corset, part combination, and which has neither steels nor springs nor busks of any kind. It compresses the figure into incredible straightnesses of outline, as far removed as possible from the voluptuous curves of a Greek statue—indeed it suggests very nearly the bandages of an Egyptian mummy, while leaving absolute freedom in the way of supple movement.

Stunning flower-trimmed models—Paris.

VOGUE OF THE LIMP SKIRT

Very fetching are long limp skirts in mull, unstarched organdie, in tulle or Liberty stuffs, bundled about the knees and ankles so that no breadth is given here to the silhouette at all, and worn with knee-long tunic-shaped coats, over which sashes are draped about the waist, the coats being in heavy linen, in silk or fine cloth. A sash accompanies many tailor gowns, either inside or outside the coat. The last two weeks have been so cold that all summer gowns have been accompanied by cloaks of unlined Liberty satin, tasselled and draped in classic fashion, Greek, Egyptian, Byzantine or Arabian. Tussores printed with quaint, old-fashioned bouquets, with cretonne designs for borders, or with Persian patterns are very smart, and blue and white printed Chinese cotton crepe is being used for summer gowns trimmed with bands of plain blue cotton crepe thickly soutached in white and studded with white cotton tassels. Long Arabian cloaks are made in thick white cotton crepe loaded with cotton tassels. A most stunning summer gown and coat is in coarse unbleached cotton cloth bordered with a large, undulating band in ecru cretonne printed in garlands of pink roses tied with Nattier blue ribbons. This cretonne border is headed first by a narrow border of Nattier blue linen, then by a blue soutache design and finally by an ecru soutache design, these successive stages of trimming decorating coat and wide sleeves, as well as the short skirt.

One of the fashionable weddings in London for which Paris dressmakers were kept busy, was entirely Greek, the bride in a draped gown of white satin embroidered in a Greek key design in seed pearls and with long points of the peplum hanging from the shoulders and weighted with pearl tassels. Her maids of honor wore white crepe gowns embroidered in silver that were very similar, save that they did not wear the shawl of fine white silk mull that draped the head in antique fashion, in place of the traditional veil. The pages, inevitable at an English wedding, wore Greek tunics in fine white cloth embroidered in pale blue Greek key design, and they wore myrtle chaplets on their heads, and sandals on their feet. I thought the bride's limp veil, swathing her head and shoulders and one arm, instead of the usual crisp, floating cascade of stiff tulle, a most beautiful idea and worth repeating.

Aube de Siecle.

Paris, June, 1908.

GLIMPSES

THERE—

Is quite a distinction between the taxicab and the new taxameter vehicle, which may be a cab or a motor of several different forms. These take four or five persons for one fare, if needed. The first half mile or its fraction, costs 30 cents. Each quarter mile thereafter is an additional 10 cents. If kept waiting by the person who engaged the cab, hansom, brougham, or victoria, there is a charge of 10 cents for every ten minutes. Any of the above named motors hired by the hour, cost 60 cents. Taking one of these vehicles several miles, each mile or its fraction, will be 20 cents. On the return trip, if dismissed north of 155th Street, or outside of Manhattan, each mile or fraction to Times Square costs 20 cents; equivalent to a minimum charge of $1.00. For taking a trunk there is a charge of 20 cents. These are the "Taxameter Rates Reduced" of the New York Transportation Co., and it is an earnest effort to give New Yorkers a cheap cab system. The rates, if well applied by those who are hiring, cannot fail to be of great service to the public, if it will take pains to become familiar with city distances, measured by miles.

A NEW—

Marvelous tenor has been found in Paris, by name Senor Trabadela. His voice is not only wonderfully fine, but judges who have heard him sing say he will prove a second Caruso. A Spaniard by birth he has lived most of his life in San Sebastian.

THAT—

A new favorite is Miss Maud Allan, who has created such a London sensation by her classic dancing, and about her there is much discussion pro and con. She was born in Toronto, Canada, but in early youth with her parents removed to San Francisco, where she had lived until nine years ago, when she went to Berlin. She has danced at many of the great houses this June, King Edward and Queen Alexandra being present a number of times.

What She Wears

TRANSPARENT COATS—PRINCESS SKIRT SHOULD BE WORN WITH THEM—CHARLOTTE HATS—GREEK TUNIC FOR WHITE MOUSSELINE COSTUME—CORDAY HATS FOR SCHOOL GIRLS

There is no more graceful finish to a hat costume than the charmingly transparent half-length coats of tulle embroidered in fine paillettes or with flosses, or of fine lace, whatever its kind. They are not only most becoming, but give an air of grand chic to the wearer if her figure is slender and shapely. One especially was of black tulle, very delicately wrought by hand with pink and black silk—the latter in traceries brightened with cut jet bugles. It was a low-necked model, with a bust insetting of real Alencon, triangular in shape. At one point in the middle of bust line there was a finish of a handsome jet buckle across a lace bow of Alencon, with finished ends. This coat had a slight gathering of front fulness on each front and caught under the jet buckle to give ease to the fitting across the bust, while at the same time producing a decidedly smart effect. The fronts, although open, were swept back on each side with a long downward curve, the back being half-fitting, showing the two long shoulder seams now so general. The half-sleeves were formed from the front and back pieces, and embroidered to correspond. In shape they were wide at the elbow and slit up to shoulders on the outside arm line, calling for gloves long enough to encase the entire arm. That long glove line enters as a feature of distinction into the ensemble, but for wear in extreme mid-summer heat a transparent, close-fitting, wrinkled long sleeve to match the gown may be worn, made either of gauze, crepe de chine or lace, according to choice made.

SUITABLE SKIRT FOR TRANSPARENT COAT

A princess long skirt is the correct wear with this coat, and is either made with a tunic overskirt, or trimmed to represent one across the front, then ending far back on the sides and lowered quite to the bottom of the skirt line. In this instance a lustrous pink crepe de chine was the chosen material for the gown, with an embroidered design in pink pearls representing a low set tunic, and having a waved edge finish. A high chemisette of white tulle or lace gives the modish neck finish desired by having the exaggerated high stock, without which few women are independent enough to consider the bodice wearable. A white hat trimmed with a profusion of roses, or one of pink crinoline faced with pink tulle and enwreathed with an upstanding coronet of fanciful aigrettes shading from rose-pink to white, is the best choice. Both for the afternoon drive, returning visits, or assisting at ceremonious functions, this genre of dress is most fit and desirable.

LUNCHEON GOWNS

Left.—Luncheon blouse of peau de lana, with filet lace collar and medallion at front. Chemisette and sleeves of chiffon cloth.
Lower.—White rajah silk costume, the waist inset with medallions of filet net embroidered around edges in white silk, and at yoke edge is a band of silk embroidered filet lace.
Upper right.—Gown of vieux amethyst shah silk, with undersleeves and yoke band of cream filet net darned in the shade of the silk; the upper part of yoke in mousquetaire effect of amethyst silk muslin embroidered by hand in gold dots.

THE CORDAY HAT

Another style of afternoon dress—more especially suited to the younger set, is a costume that will be in charming unison with the picturesque Corday hat, or "Charlotte," as the Parisiennes call it. There are many styles of this hat coiffure—the smartest often are the largest, and often, too, the simplest, and composed of plissé mousseline crowns, banded with a soft satin ribbon and bow, with perhaps a simple rose placed coquettishly frontwards or at the side. There are those of a purely lingerie style, others, all of fine laces and tulle, the latter in colors as well as white. A pretty combination was a white mousseline Charlotte, the crown of which was high, with full side plaitings, while the brim was of transparent lace. On the left was a cluster of shaded mauve Bengal roses, posed above the mauve satin hat-band, ending in long streamers on each side. Under the hat brim on the left also, was another rose cluster, but somewhat less in size, however. The long strings were crossed over the brim in the back and brought to the left shoulder in front and there tied with a bow knot effect, curling easily.

AFTERNOON COSTUME FOR YOUNG GIRL

A white mousseline costume had a tunic a la Grecque—that is, falling to the knee in straight lines, having a square slit high on the sides, falling over the demi-traine skirt, bordered on the bottom with a light tracery of pale mauve and in a deep shade of mauve floss. Upon the tunic was an all round border of white and mauve silk embroidery, embracing three cross rows of Valenciennes insertions, dyed a still paler tint. The draped open bodice had its V openings at the neck defined by the same dyed lace, as well as a low square lace line, running above the belt both back and front. The sleeves were of mousseline draped close to the arm transparently and banded below the elbow with the lace. A tucked mousseline chemisette lace trimmed, gave the neck its finish. A parasol of white silk, and white gloves completed the toilette to perfection.

CHARLOTTES

A propos of "Charlottes"—those worn by the young daughters of school age from twelve to the "coming out" year, differ entirely from those described. They are more on the original Corday style, having a wide, loose, soft crown held to the head by an inside wired band. A ribbon of velvet or silk for the outside trimming band is simply knotted in the front. A single or double flounce or frill of gathered lace falls from under this ribbon, and is so graded that it—the lace—shorter in the middle front, then falls its full width from the sides round to the back. In this way it shows the hair prettily, and holds its place on the head by means of long pins—like those used for hats. Fine open or closed lawn needlework, lined with a pale color, is very much used, and is quite removed from the cheap shop styles worn.

THE FLOUNCED HAT

Some very great beauty will have the privilege of winning admiration this season by wearing under her wide-brimmed hat, flounces of tulle arranged over her front hair and down falling in the back in Corday style, for fashion permits this innovation. The hat must be of the same picturesque order, its brim turned down in broad open lines and be trimmed with a quantity of fanciful aigrettes or plumes. A hat like this is to be worn only when driving, where one may escape the too curious interest of passers by at close range.

SHALL THE HAT BE ECLIPSED AT CASINO DINNERS

It remains to be seen whether at Casino or club dinners this summer flowers and feathers coiffures are to take the place of hats. Some charming coiffure examples have been expressly imported with paradise plumes, fancy aigrettes and ostrich tips, figuring with orchids, roses, gardenias and jeweled and tinseled flowers. Here, too, must the broad scarf become a fixture, those very wide lace ones lined with pale, tinted mousselines and trimmed on all four sides with silk fringe to match, or dyed laces. They are the accessories that run away with a big check when choosing by the half dozen for various costumes. But what things of beauty and grace they are!

MIDSUMMER NUMBER

Vogue to be dated 23 July will be a special Midsummer Number, and will contain a number of illustrated articles of more than usual interest. A special feature of the fashions will be practical models for tub frocks.

SEEN IN THE SHOPS

Note.—Readers of Vogue inquiring for names of shops where articles are purchasable should enclose a stamped and addressed envelope for reply, and state page and date.

COol materials and comfortable styles monopolize interest now that the torrid season is upon us, when only the most airy frocks can be tolerated, and even the suggestion of bones and linings is unendurable. Nowhere can one do better when searching for midsummer frocks than in the ready made departments of the shops, where there is great variety of choice. The model shown in the first of this week's sketches is made up in white lawn at $8.50, in blue and pink mull and a pompadour muslin, flowered in pink at $10.50. It is an unpretentious yet effective frock, well sewn and carefully put together. Over the hips the skirt is plaited flat. The principal trimming of the gown consists of triple groups of tucks, in pairs of two, which are carried around the skirt, the waist and the elbow sleeves. Supplementing these are perpendicular tucks below the yoke and over the shoulders. The fastening is in the back, where the tucks end. Both embroidery and lace are used in the straight cuff, and the small square yoke; it shows a neat little design in fine hamburg combined with a substantial and durable Valenciennes.

PAQUIN MODEL IN STRIPED LINEN

This in black and old blue, the original of the second drawing, is delightful, modelled in that inimitable French fashion by which the material swathes and fits the figure to perfection, following out its curves and lines without a trace of stiffness. It is entirely princess in the front, a bias seam extending from bust to hem. The seams of the circular gored skirt are each outlined in a loose fold of the material, which stands out from the figure, and is strapped with a narrow band of the goods. The folds that outline the front, making it a panel, are carried over the shoulders and all the way down the back. The sleeve, which reaches to the elbow, is cross tucked just at the bend of the arm, and terminates in a straight cuff, on which is stitched a bias band of the black and blue. Tacked inside the cuff is a strip of white batiste, hem stitched, which gives a daintiness of finish. The collar and inner yoke are a crochet insertion, a very clever imitation of the real, and the outer yoke consists of bands of machine embroidery which cross one over the other. Around the waist at sides and back passes a straight piece of the material which adjusts itself in loose folds, and fastens above either hip with small smoked pearl buttons. It is not often that one sees a smarter model. Price $32. It can be copied in other colors or in white.

PRINTED SWISS

The original of the third drawing is a remarkable value, for it is undeniably attractive in either dark or light colors, and sells for only $15, in 34 and 36 inch bust sizes. The skirt is plaited down from the waist, and is amply full at the bottom in length just off the ground. Above the hem there are three bands of a Grecian key border, two of the same extending from the belt over the shoulders. The sleeves also have this design as trimming, and it joins waist and skirt, the gown being all in one. The colors procurable in this model are navy blue, black, brown, old blue and tan, with white dots. There are also designs in white besprinkled with any and every color. One of the oldest and leading shops in town offers this bargain, so that one may count on it as really worth while. The costume comes in two sizes, 34 and 36 inch bust.

READY MADE RIDING HABITS

for summer use are put forward in military khaki, natural linen crash and white linen crash in both cross and side saddle skirts and several coats. The materials have been thoroughly shrunken, so that they may be laundered or dry cleaned as one wishes. A semi-fitted 30 inch coat with either side saddle or divided cross saddle skirt sells for $12.50 in white or natural linen crash, for $9.50 in the khaki. Separate crash skirts cost $6, and in khaki $5. At the same prices one may have a tight-fitting cutaway habit with either skirt, in any of the three materials. Especially for misses and small women there is an English Norfolk coat to be had with either skirt for $12.50 in the crashes and $9 in the khaki. The divided skirt used is a perfect model for walking and general outdoor sports. The sizes on hand run from 32 to 44 bust measure, and in separate skirts from 22 to 35 inch waist band. The length of course can be altered to suit. In sending these habits out of New York it is a special inducement to know that the expressage is paid to any part of the United States.

A NEW HAT FASTENER

has proved itself a treasure, particularly for sporting use when exercise is sure to dislodge the ordinary hat pin, which, too, always looks out of place in plain hats such as sailor or panama, but to secure which at the proper angle an elastic does not answer. This new device consists of a nickel hairpin shaped device, its points passing through a plate, being broadened slightly so that they cannot pull out again. This plate is very small, and is fitted with a pin and clasp by which it may be caught to the hat lining at whatever point one wishes. Or it may be sewed in if preferred, as there are holes for this purpose. Thus one has a security always ready, and so easily adjusted and reliable that the wonder is any woman can get along without it; in fact, few do after it has once been tried. Price 25c the pair. They are made of the best brass plated, and will neither rust nor corrode.

SALT WATER SILK

We recommend this as quite the best material for bathing suits. It is a guaranteed taffeta that will not crack nor split from the water, and in colors that neither run nor fade. Numbers of shades are shown in it, among them dark blue, brown, scarlet, maroon, Alice and Copenhagen blue, green and tan. The width is 27 inches, the price $1.49 a yard. The finish is lustrous and soft, a chiffon like quality.

THE GORED GLOVE

A decided novelty is a glove which has inserted in its arm seam a shaped gore, extending up the arm from the wrist. On either side of this are stitched pointed tabs of the kid, held in place by handsome pearl buttons. It comes in 8, 12 and 16 button lengths, and in all colors, among which the soft tans and greys are lovely for daytime wear, the more decided tints being intended for evening use. The wrist is Biarritz in style, held close by an elastic over which the kid is shirred. It is impossible to say too much of the exquisite quality of mocha skin used in this glove, it being like velvet to the touch. It is cured by a secret process of the manufacturer. Mocha, as everyone familiar with it knows, insures unlimited wear, and has a richness of appearance peculiar to itself. The eight button length, which sells for $3.50, is one of the most popular in this style; there is also great demand for the 12 button length at $5 and the 16 button length at $6. The shortest glove may be had in dogskin as well as mocha.

THE NEW FASHIONED PHAETON
Printed 1776

HIGH PLUMED HEAD DRESS

THese celebrated old prints shown here, which caricature the enormous headdresses that were the vogue in the last quarter of the eighteenth century, are scarcely more exaggerated than the latest millinery creations which adorn the heads of the fashionable women of to-day. Take for example the colossal hat on this page, which is a midsummer model in the newest mode. The shape is of fine leghorn, dyed a beautiful tone of peacock blue, and consists of an Incroyable crown, reaching the abnormal hight of nine inches, with an unusually large circumference at the base, and a brim that measures fully 34 inches in diameter (12 inches in width all around), is slightly depressed at the back, right side and front, and turned up into a graceful, daring rever at the left side.

The trimming is solely effected by means of the most exquisite ostrich plumage, representing a small fortune. Two extremely long plumes in light tones of peacock blue, with heavy, full flue are fastened in the centre front of the brim, and loosely arranged about the right side of the crown. They extend far down below the back brim, and measure 38 inches in length. But this is not by any means the only trimming—a panache in shower effect, formed by nine ostrich tips, also of exquisite length and fulness, is fastened just above the joining of the long plumes in the centre front of the crown, acquiring a hight of 19 inches, and so arranged that the heavy heads which contain the entire gamut of lovely peacock tints, extend in all directions, producing an altogether majestic effect in the finished model.

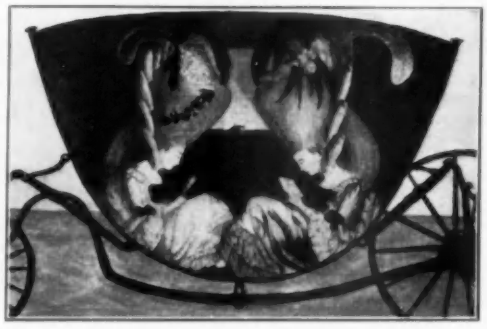
The craze for the ridiculously high headdress began in the year of grace 1775, or, rather, it became more pronounced. Beauty (with a big B), like the jackdaw in the fable, has always exhibited a partiality for borrowed plumes, although in the case of the jackdaw, Nemesis came in the shape of outraged birdhood; in the case of Beauty, it was the lash of the Satirist, to which, however, Beauty was totally impervious.

From the beginning of the century the head had exhibited that mercurial restlessness characteristic of the thermometer in an English climate. Addison had declared that there is not so variable a thing in nature as a lady's head dress, which rose and fell in his own memory above thirty degrees, "the whole sex is now dwarfed and shrunk into a race of beauties that seems almost another species. I remember several ladies who were once near seven feet high, that at present want some inches of five!" This was in 1711. Then attention was directed to the hoop, which came—and stayed! albeit a temporary disappearance about 1755.

The brief reign of the macaronis occurred in 1772-3, when the "head" reappeared as an addition to the hoop. The macaroni head dress may be considered as the prologue to the play which followed; by 1775 the towering toupee had reached its utmost limit; Pelion had been piled and repiled upon Ossa, and a double Olympus upon that; a new superlative was required. This was provided (though doubtless unwillingly, to judge from contemporary caricature), by the feathered portion of creation. In the print "Can You Forbear Laughing!" the maids are discovered stripping the feathers from a struggling peacock, the outraged rooster gives vent to his indignation, the ostrich in a similarly forlorn condition attacks the plumes of the lady's head dress, while its owner stands serenely complacent before her mirror.

The new order of things brings with it new conditions, new conveniences—the "New Fashioned Phaeton" is an arrangement by which the lady is enabled to step direct from the balcony of the first floor window, thus doing away with the inconvenience of walking downstairs. In another print the "chair" is provided with a movable roof (the ladies' contrivance), which slides upwards or downwards as the head rises or falls.

The ladies are warned, however, to beware of untoward fatalities — notwithstanding the fact that the chandelier is placed at a reasonable hight, the plumes become ignited, necessitating the flames being put out by means of huge squirts.



THE VIS-A-VIS BISECTED, OR THE LADIES' COOP
Published 1776.

The French hairdresser was a persona grata—"A French friseur must be had. And the foundation of Monsieur Poudre's astonishing creations?—it was formed of wool, tow, and, upon occasion, an old shoe!" "Phillis Hoyden," in a letter to the London magazines of the year in question (1776) tells of a certain lady of Berkeley Square who had tried the patience of her friseur by obliging him to undo his work repeatedly, and he, having used the last pack of three pounds of wool, nothing being at hand to increase the superstructure, espied a shoe lying on the table near him, which he immediately whipped up and wound in among the rest! . . . The lady, after wearing the "head" a week, was seized with the whim to pull it to pieces herself, when lo! there was the shoe that had been lost, and for which there had been such a hunt.

The number of the plumes varied according to taste, the fashionable magazines curiously enough acting as the restraining influence. The Lady's Magazine, in the summer of the same year, after lamenting the extravagance of the times, observes with satisfaction that "at Ranelagh last night many 'heads' were lowered, and I with pleasure viewed the Duchess of D—'s fine face ornamented more naturally, and but three feathers instead of seven."

AGE AND FOLLY, OR THE BEAUTIES
Printed 1776

Alas for the fickleness of Madame la Mode! By the close of the following year the high-plumed head dress, being adopted by the commoner order of feminine humanity was, in turn abandoned by those of the highest "tone." The farmer's daughter returns from her holidays to the parental roof and astonishes the old folks by appearing in a headgear which sweeps the ceiling! In 1779 John Collett produced his print, The Feathered Fair in a Fright; or, Restore the Borrowed Plumes, representing two servant maids, unsuitably decorated, being attacked by ostriches and other interested birds.

There was a reappearance during the last decade of the century. On this occasion it was exclusively the ostrich plume. First a single feather rising perpendicularly from the forehead, then two, then a group of three, and afterwards a gradual disappearance—except at court functions.

A FASHIONABLE PLUMED HAT—SUMMER, 1908

SOME NOVEL RICE WAYS.

RIce is such a wholesome food, and one so easily digested that it is regrettable we do not class it with bread and potatoes and regard it as one of our daily necessities. Possibly it would be more extensively used if the average cook possessed a knowledge of more varied ways of cooking it; as a rule its use is relegated to the making of puddings or simply served as a vegetable, and while both of these ways are more highly to be commended than its preparation in more elaborate dishes, nevertheless, while variety remains the spice of life, the natural craving of the palate for a diversified diet must be reasonably catered to. Rice puddings and plain boiled rice fail to supply this diversity, and this valuable food is therefore not as highly appreciated as it deserves.

Rice for growing children is especially to be commended, and if the menus are otherwise carefully balanced meat may almost, if not entirely, be dispensed with. Flesh foods are by no means desirable or necessary for small children, unless in rare cases, especially in summer, yet the majority of little people become almost inordinately fond of them, and are frequently allowed such generous supplies of meat that both complexions and tempers become sadly the worse for their indulgence. Any food which will supply the same essential elements without the mischief working propensities of flesh foods is very valuable, and rice in proper combinations is claimed by authorities to be one of the best of all substitutes. Some excellent ways of serving it are the following:

BURMESE RICE.—Cook a quarter of a pound of well washed rice in plenty of boiling salted water until it is soft, then drain off all the water and toss it over the fire until dry. Melt a rounded tablespoonful of butter in a saucepan, turn in a large cupful of stewed or canned tomatoes, shake over them a scant teaspoonful of curry powder, and cook gently for ten minutes. Add the rice and two heaping tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, season well, and mix thoroughly. When it is very hot heap it on small rounds of hot buttered toast, and serve immediately. If for children, omit the curry powder, as high seasoning is to be avoided in their diet.

A HINT TO THE LADIES TO TAKE CARE OF THEIR HEADS. Printed 1776

Curried Chicken with Rice Stuffing.—Stew three large sour apples in a very little water until soft enough to press through a colander. Prepare the chicken for roasting and chop the giblets very fine. Melt a tablespoonful of butter in a saucepan, put in the chopped giblets and one small sliced onion. When cooked and nicely browned take off the fire and stir in one cupful of boiled rice and the stewed apples. Season rather highly with salt and pepper, and add the juice of half a lemon. Stuff the chicken lightly with this mixture, sew it up, score the breasts and thighs with a very sharp knife, and sprinkle over a little curry powder, rubbing it well into the cuts. Cover the chicken with buttered paper and roast in a hot oven. Remove the paper a few minutes before it is done, and let brown nicely. Serve at once. This stuffing is also excellent for roast goose.

Beef and Rice.—Peel one pound of onions, boil them in slightly salted water until tender, then chop fine. Put a tablespoonful of butter into a saucepan, and when it melts turn in the onions and let simmer gently for five minutes, then put in three pounds of shin of beef and sufficient cold water to cover it, adding salt and pepper to taste. Let simmer very gently for three hours, add half a can of tomatoes and one cupful of well washed rice, and cook until the rice is tender. Sprinkle in a teaspoonful of chopped parsley just before taking it from the fire, and add more seasoning if necessary. Serve the beef in the middle of the platter with the rice around it.

Stewed Chickens with Rice.—Prepare the chicken for cooking and cut it into nice sized pieces. Put it into a kettle with an onion stuck with three or four cloves, a bunch of sweet herbs, a pinch of saffron, and water to cover. Cook until the chicken is about half done, then add one pint of well washed rice, salt and pepper to taste, and a little more water if needed. Stew till all is well done, then remove the chicken to the centre of a hot platter, stir the yolk of an egg and the juice of a lemon into the rice, and put it in a border round the chicken.

Rice Hash.—Cook one cupful of well washed rice in plenty of boiling salted water until soft, then drain. In another kettle have cooking one quart of tomatoes, one quart of water, three or four onions, cut small, and one and one half pounds of round steak cut in small pieces. Season nicely with salt and pepper and let stew for one hour. Then add to it the rice, a lump of butter, and a little more water if too thick. Let simmer a few minutes longer, stirring to prevent burning, and serve at once.

Rice Croquettes.—Put one pint of cold boiled rice in a double boiler with three tablespoonfuls of milk. When it is warm add one beaten egg, one tablespoonful of butter, a pinch of salt and two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Mix well, shape into small croquettes, and fry in smoking hot fat. Serve at once, placing each croquette on the half of a large preserved peach.

Rice Charlotte.—Cook one cupful of well washed rice in slightly salted boiling water until tender, drain and dry off. Let it get cold, add to it one cupful of powdered sugar and one quart of whipped cream, then stir in half a cupful of stoned raisins, cut in tiny pieces, half a dozen figs cut in halves, and half a cupful of preserved ginger cut small. Serve with angel cake or lady fingers.

Rice Ice Cream.—Boil a tablespoonful of rice with a quart of milk, half a cupful of fine white sugar, and half a teaspoonful of salt. When the rice is done, remove from the fire and stir in the well beaten yolks of four eggs; beat hard for two or three minutes, add a pint of rich cream, and when cold stir in one tablespoonful of vanilla extract. Freeze as usual, and serve on a base of rich preserved peaches or orange jelly

THE PREPOSTEROUS HEADDRESS, OR THE FEATHERED LADY. Published 1776

DELICIOUS APPLE DESSERTS.

A Good Apple Dessert.—Almost any of the good cooking apples may be used for this purpose. Select perfect ones of a good size, and for eight apples allow one and a half cupfuls each of sugar and water. Boil the two together for ten minutes, skimming carefully, and during that time pare and core the apples, dropping them into cold water at once, to preserve the color. When the syrup is formed drop in a few of the apples at a time, and cook until tender, taking care to keep them well covered with the syrup and not allowing them to break. Drain carefully, and stand on a platter to cool. Then fill the centres with some sweetmeat, such as raspberry jam or pineapple preserve, and stick blanched almonds over the surface of the apples. Pour a little of the cool syrup over the fruit and serve cold with sweet cream.

Apples en Casserole.—The apples baked in a casserole become a delectable dish. Pare and core them carefully, and stand in the casserole. Fill the centers with sugar, sprinkle a little ground cinnamon and nutmeg over each, and put a little water in the bottom of the dish. Lay the cores in the dish that their richness may be extracted in cooking, cover and bake slowly, basting occasionally during the process. Serve cold with cream, plain or whipped.

Apple Custard.—Apple custard made after this good old English recipe makes an exceedingly toothsome as well as timely dessert. Select fine apples, core them, taking care not to go all the way through. Place in a casserole with the open ends up, and fill the hollows with candied orange peel, cut into bits, and a little sugar. Put just enough water in the pan to keep from burning, and bake until nearly cooked. Then fill the dish with custard, stand it in one of hot water and cook until set. Serve cold from the dish or the casserole, and dust the top lightly with powdered sugar.

Apple Fritters with Brandy.—For this purpose choose large, firm apples, pare and core them and cut into thin round slices. Put half a cupful of brandy and two ounces of sugar in an earthern dish, and stir until the sugar is dissolved. Then stand over a slow fire, add the sliced apples, and let cook very gently until they are tender, stirring occasionally, but with great care that the fruit may not be broken. When the apples are soft, skim out the pieces one by one, dip into thin batter and fry in deep fat. Serve immediately sprinkled with powdered sugar.

CAN YOU FORBEAR LAUGHING? Printed 1776

Apple Pudding.—Pare one dozen good size apples and remove the cores. Put them in a stew pan with half a pint of water, and let simmer slowly until soft and reduced to a pulp. Remove from the fire and beat until smooth, and stir in one pound of sugar and the juice of three lemons with the grated peel of two. Separate the whites from the yolks of eight eggs. Beat the yolks until creamy, and stir in the apples. Then pour into a pudding dish and bake in a slow oven. Make a meringue of the whites and spread over the top, return to the oven just long enough to brown, and stand aside till very cold.

Apples in Jelly.—Select small evenly sized and good flavored apples. Pare and core them and simmer gently in white wine, well sweetened, until they are tender, but not broken. Prepare some orange jelly after the usual recipe, pour a little in the bottom of a mould, and when firm cover the surface with the apples, pour in more jelly, and arrange a second row of apples, continuing the process until all the apples are used. Stand on ice until perfectly cold and serve with sweet cream.

Apple Souffle.—Make a purée by cooking firm tart apples in a little water and rubbing through a sieve. Measure half a cupful, sweeten to taste, and stand aside until needed. Melt a bit of butter the size of a walnut in a saucepan, and stir into it one rounded tablespoonful of flour, add the apple purée, cooking well and stirring all the time. Remove from the fire, and when slightly cool add the yolks of two eggs beaten very light and smooth, and one tablespoonful of thick, sweet cream. Beat very thoroughly, then whip the whites of three eggs and stir in very lightly. Turn the mixture into a well greased soufflé pan and steam gently for half an hour. Serve immediately with whipped cream sweetened and flavored with a little vanilla.

Apple Charlotte.—Pare, core and stew sufficient apples to make one pint of sauce. Sweeten and flavor slightly with grated lemon peel. Butter a tin mould that will contain a pint and a half, and line it with bread, cut in slices and dipped into melted butter. Line the bottom of the mould with one slice and cut strips of the proper length, and about an inch and a half in width and place around the sides, one piece overlapping the other, after dipping all into the melted butter; pour in one half the quantity of apple sauce, then spread over it a generous layer of peach marmalade. Add the remainder of the apples and cover with more bread, dipped in melted butter. Bake in a moderate oven for about an hour. When cold, turn out of the mould and serve with sauce made as follows: Put half a pound of peach marmalade in a saucepan with half a glass of water, and stir until it boils. Pass through a sieve and add two liqueur glasses of Santa Cruz rum.

Sweet Omelette with Apples.—Peel and core four apples, cut them into small bits, and fry until tender in a little butter. Beat six eggs without separating, add to them six tablespoonfuls of cool water. Put a lump of butter half the size of an egg in the omelette pan, and when it begins to color whisk the eggs two or three times and pour into the pan. When they begin to set spread the apples over the surface and sprinkle with powdered sugar. Fold the omelette and turn out on a hot platter. Sprinkle with a little more sugar, pour four tablespoonfuls of rum over the whole, and set fire to it at once. Serve immediately after the alcohol has burnt out.

Apple Pudding.—For two pounds of apples allow a tablespoonful of cognac and half a dozen macaroons. Select rather small apples, peel and remove the cores without breaking. Butter a granite stewpan and place the apples in it with a very little water, the cognac, a bit of stick cinnamon, and a cupful of sugar. Place over a slow fire, and stew very gently until tender, taking care not to break the apples. When tender stand aside to become cold, then place them in a glass dish and put a spoonful of apricot or other jam in the opening of each apple. Brown the macaroons slightly, let them become cold, then powder them and sprinkle over the apples. Pour sweet cream, flavored, over the whole and serve.

FERNS PRESERVE FOOD.

The fern plant, which grows almost everywhere, according to a German newspaper is an excellent preservative for packing articles of food, fruit, etc.

"People who have lived in England," it says, "know that the English have used it successfully for many years. Valuable fruit, fresh butter, etc., are no longer seen in the English markets packed in grapevine leaves, but almost always in fresh fern leaves, which keep the articles excellently. This is done where grapevine leaves are to be had in abundance. Everyone posted well in botany knows the high preservative power of fern leaves with reference to vegetable and animal substances.

"On the Isle of Man fresh herrings are packed in ferns, and arrive on the market in as fresh a condition as when they were shipped. Potatoes packed in ferns keep many months longer than others packed only in straw. Experiments made with both straw and fern leaves in the same cellar showed surprising results in favor of ferns. While the potatoes packed in straw mostly showed signs of rotting in the spring, those in ferns were as fresh as if they had just been dug.

"Fresh meat is also well preserved by fern leaves. It would seem as if the highly preservative qualities of fern leaves are due to their high percentage of salt. No larvæ, maggots, etc., approach ferns, as the strong odor keeps them away."

The WELL DRESSED MAN

EVENING DRESS IN SUMMER—ITS CONVENTIONS, LATITUDES AND FASHIONS FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY—THE WHITE DINNER COAT SUIT AND ACCESSORIES

To say that we are becoming less and less the slaves of convention seems hardly an adequate expression of the emancipation the past few years have brought about, and yet the old rules of correctness and incorrectness in regard to the wearing of evening dress remain about the same as ever, while its fashions, though far less restricted, are if anything more marked. In town during the next few months the long coat and high collar will be almost as rare a sight as the fur overcoat, and this not because there has been the least change in the rules that govern the use of full dress, but because there is less opportunity for their strict observance, and because even when such opportunities do arise, they are by a sort of common consent ignored. After all, it is largely society, to use the word in its narrow sense, that is responsible for strict conventionality in dress or manners, and when it moves to its summer home it takes most of its formality with it. Indeed, even when it comes into the city for a flying visit of a day or two (individually, of course) it travels incognito, so to speak, and at the hotels, restaurants, theatres, roof gardens, etc., requires nothing more of its male members in the way of attire than a sack suit, or at most a dinner coat.

But in the country—and by this I mean at the fashionable country places—it is quite a different thing. Here the lessening of formality is only of a comparative kind, due to the more outdoor life of summer, and it would be as much a breach of etiquette to go to a dinner party or dance in a short evening coat as to do so in town during the urban season.

WHITE SILK EVENING HOSE

However, there is this difference—that whereas in winter, whether in town or country (except perhaps at the very informal country places), the dinner jacket is never a proper substitute for full evening dress, in summer it is frequently made so, and the question is always one to be decided by time, place, and the circumstances of the particular case. At a private entertainment of any formality at all, whether given at a private house or at an hotel or club, one is expected to wear long coat, white waistcoat, etc. At a public entertainment there is no such expectation, unless one may go to it as one of a party, and the party includes women as well as men. For informal entertainments a dinner coat is often permissible, is always so when alone, or with one's family, whether at home or at an hotel, and is frequently not necessary at all. And there are, of course, many evening occasions, even that have the form of entertainments, where sack suits only would be good form, and many places where anything else would be actually absurd. The conventions have not changed in the least degree. It is merely a matter of greater latitude in town and more varied observance in the country that makes the difference between evening dress in summer and winter.

As for the fashions themselves, in cut, finish and material, it is hardly necessary to state that there are no new ones at this season, except as one may occasionally see a waistcoat of slightly novel effect, or a necktie or shirt a little out of the ordinary. Some men, of course, have formal and informal evening clothes of a lighter weight fabric for summer than for winter—a thing, however, which is not at all worth while if the winter clothes are, as they should be, of fairly light weight cloth—and the only radical difference in style is that of the white dinner coat suit.

WHITE EVENING SHOE

A model of a jacket and waistcoat of this kind is shown by the accompanying illustration, and concerning the innovation, if such it may be called, there has been much discussion pro and con ever since it first made its appearance some years ago. Indeed, I hardly know what to advise in regard to its use, from so many points of view must it be considered.

Made by some of the good tailors in the beginning, and although afterwards taken up to a very limited extent in the larger "ready-made" clothing establishments (but doubtless shown only as an example of their custom tailoring), it has certainly never proved sufficiently popular to have been in the least danger of becoming a common or even a general fashion. On the other hand, it has equally certainly been worn by a number of men of good class and position, in spite of the fact that it rarely fails to attract attention and provoke comment, and this even in such cosmopolitan places, for instance, as Narragansett Pier, where the newer styles are apt to be paraded and dress is not by any means always conservative.

But even admitting it as extreme, since the white serge or flannel sack suit is unquestionably a smart style for summer morning dress, and the dinner coat is nothing more than an evening sack suit—absolutely informal in character—why not a white dinner coat suit? It is surely good looking, cool and comfortable for warm summer nights in the country, and other than that it has remained so uncommon that people have not grown used to it, and therefore that it does make one more or less conspicuous, I can see no good reason whatever for regarding it as of questionable style. Indeed, while confessing to a general preference for the conservative, it seems to me the objection is not one of bad form, but of practical serviceability. Such a suit must be restricted to summer use—even to warm nights in summer—it of course becomes soiled in a short time and when made with silk lining and silk facings must be cleaned with great care. Better, I think, to have it made of white serge without lining or faced lapels; but even then it is difficult to clean, or at any rate must be cleaned frequently. And this is probably the chief reason that it has never become a more general fashion, for the old-established standards have been so varied by the smart tailors and haberdashers during the last half-dozen years that much greater latitude is permitted now than formerly.

This is especially noticeable in the styles of waistcoats, shirts and ties now seen as compared to the time when plain black and white was regarded as the only correct thing, and not only has there been a change in the matter of shade, but in detail of make and design. The waistcoat worn with the black or gray dinner coat, besides being of gray silk or even of a striped or figured stuff, is often quite fanciful in finish; the plaited or tucked shirt is no longer to be characterized as only for the man of ultra-extreme ideas, and the gray silk tie, or indeed the striped or figured tie, must be conceded its place.

Perhaps we should draw the line at white silk hosiery, of which a clock design style is shown on this page, except for wear with the white dinner coat, and in truth it must be said that both this and the white shoe without toecap (also illustrated) are only intended for such wear. Nevertheless, those who hold to the old ideas will find themselves far behind the times if they continue much longer to insist upon them as the only correct fashions.

How.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

Is it proper to wear patent leather shoes with a frock coat? Is it proper to wear an opera hat with a dinner coat?

WHITE DINNER COAT

Yes, patent leather shoes are correct. It is not proper to wear an opera hat with a dinner coat. A derby or straw is the correct hat, according to season.

CONCERNING ANIMALS

[Note.—Communications concerning animals or birds, and all phases of their protection, should be especially addressed to Mrs. Josephine Redding, into whose care this department has been committed.]

SUGGESTED CANINE DEFENCE LEAGUE

Since certain Federal, State and municipal bodies appeared to have selected this summer as a fitting time to alarm the public in regard to rabies, and since a considerable portion of the press is aiding to spread the terror, anti-cruelty persons who are advocates of merciful treatment for both animals and human beings are considering the forming of a Canine Defence League, which shall have for its specific object a propaganda for the truth about hydrophobia. President Schurman, of Cornell University, who in the course of his address to the class of 1908 stated that there was no commercialism in the medical profession, should, in the interests of truth, have his attention directed to the scare which has been and is still being worked up by its members. After investigation he might have cause to revise his opinion as to commercialism.

THE STATE IS ITS FIELD

Apparently there are some persons in New York State who are under the erroneous impression that the jurisdiction of the American S. P. C. A. (Madison Avenue, New York) is limited to the greater city, and among them were the contractors who are building the Long Island Speedway, and using many horses in unfit conditions to excavate, cart and fill in—heavy work under any circumstances, but especially so in hot weather. When in response to a call for aid the society made a three days' raid in behalf of these abused horses, many of them were found to be suffering from sores, festers, founders, and other complaints, resulting from overwork and careless driving. Nearly two hundred were examined, four killed, and about 50 relieved of duty, and in addition a large number of arrests were made. So great is the pressure to hurry the work that horses have been hired from all over the State, the farmers getting $5 for their teams, and the tendency has been to push the animals beyond the limit of their endurance.

RESCUE OF OVERWORKED HORSES

The American S. P. C. A. has also been doing excellent service this month for abused animals at Peekskill, N. Y., where the aqueduct is being built. About 75 horses there were suspended from labor, and an arrangement was made with the contractor for lessening the misery of the animals. Those who see horses being abused at excavations, or where other building operations are carried on either in New York City or in any part of the State, are urged to notify the society, as it now renders prompt and efficient service.

JUNE INCREASE IN WATERING FACILITIES

Those who recall the stubbornness with which Mr. John P. Haines, the ex-president of the A. S. P. C. A., refused to put up drinking fountains or furnish other opportunities for watering the 120,000 horses that tread the thoroughfares of this great city, after the Municipal Art Commission had disapproved of his fountain model, will rejoice that as a result of other counsels now prevailing in the society, drinking facilities for horses are being added to every year, about twenty-five new stations having thus far been established this season. Nothing the society can do so much impresses the general public with its efficiency as the well managed system of horse thirst relief now in operation.

THREATENED UNWARRANTED CRUSADE

The Board of Health in New York City, which has for some months been engaged in an effort to develop a hydrophobia scare, announced that on and after the 24th of June all unmuzzled dogs, or those not on leash, would be killed on sight, whether licensed or not. It was reported that some seventy employees of the Health Department were to be detailed to go forth and shoot the dogs on thoroughfares, a posse preceding them to warn pedestrians. If this was really the plan, the power, which

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may easily have tragic results, should be taken from it at the earliest possible moment. Naturally the threat of such drastic action has aroused both the A. S. P. C. A. and animal lovers, who feel that the Board has overshot the mark, and the general public, in spite of the efforts to create a rabies scare, has refused to regard the proposed holocaust of dogs as necessary. The A. S. P. C. A., in its history has never been so energetic and conscientious as for the last six months in the picking up of homeless and unwanted dogs and cats, and for the Board of Health to break out into such a fury of destruction as has been threatened reflects on its judgment. The fact that it limits the muzzling and leashing of dogs only until the 31st October, as though rabies was a summer disease only, throws doubt on the sincerity of the reasons assigned for the crusade.

INEFFICIENCY CHARGED AGAINST BOARD

Such an hysterical outbreak on the part of those in charge of an important city department is likely to prove a boomerang for them. For one thing it will draw attention to their shortcomings, and if any are found wonder will be expressed that those living in a glass house should throw stones. This Board, which thus seeks to discredit the work of the A. S. P. C. A. (for this is what the crusade amounts to), has already been proved so inefficient in its conduct of the inspection of mercantile establishments that this service was transferred by the latest N. Y. legislature to the Department of Labor. Its medical inspection of school children is also said to be so incompetent that only about one child in six gets any attention, and a body of educators are at the moment agitating for the transfer of school children inspection from the Board of Health to the Board of Education. The conditions of many of the places where milk is sold, and of the bakeries, constitutes a standing criticism of the efficiency of the board, and it is reported to have officially declared that there have been eighty cases this season of hydrophobia infected dogs on Long Island, when qualified investigators who have been on the spot, and who have no interest in either finding or not finding cases of rabies, have failed to discover even one genuine case! Hysteria is a more undesirable and indeed alarming manifestation in a Board of Health than in any other body of public officials, as it can so easily develop panics among the public. So far as dogs and rabies are concerned, the time has arrived for humane persons, owners and breeders to get together and put a stop to the misleading of the public in this regard.

BIRD DESTRUCTION

A correspondent invites attention to the Sun's having recently published the little known fact that our admired song bird, the robin, is killed and eaten by the thousands in the south, and that their bodies can be seen for sale in many of the meat markets. The birds hatch in the north and go south to winter, where they are killed by the many thousand. The suggestion is that the attention of the Audubon Society be directed to the matter, and a way devised to stop what was characterized as contemptible slaughter of our song birds. This department has sent the communication to the local Audubon Society.

SUGGESTIONS FOR BIRD PRESERVATION

Still another correspondent, who is interested in gardening, and much troubled by the way in which the insects and worms are multiplying, owing to bird slaughter, proposes several reforms, among them a rigorous war on the English sparrow, who, as is well known, is detrimental to other bird life, and the making of the penalty for killing our native birds so severe that the slaughter will cease, especially among our foreign populations, who utilize their leisure time in gunning. It is suggested that the Federal Government undertake the scientific propagation of birds, pursuing methods similar to those so successfully operated in behalf of fish and game. That suggestion also should be brought to the attention of Audubon societies, as that is a work in which they could aid by suggestion as well as in many other ways.

PRIZES FOR HUMANE WORKERS AND WRITERS

The American Humane Association (Dr. William O. Stillman, of Albany, N. Y., president) is authorized to offer four gold medals and one gold watch annually as prizes to persons who perform distinguished service in the anti-cruelty cause. The George T. Angell gold medals will be offered respectively for animal protection and humane education; the William O. Stillman child protection medal will be awarded to the person considered most worthy because of distinguished services to the cause of humanity in promoting the rescue of children from physical or moral degradation and suffering. The Frances A. Moulton gold medal will be awarded to the person who shall be deemed to have performed the greatest act of kindness to horses or dogs; the Minnie Maddern Fiske gold medal for the protection of live stock will be awarded to the person who shall write the most useful essay of not more than 3,000 words on the most effective means for the prevention of suffering of live stock on the western ranges of the United States and in transportation; and a very valuable gold watch offered by Mrs. C. H. Sprague will be awarded to the person writing the best essay of not more than 3,000 or less than 1,500 words, on Humane Education, Its Value and How Best to Promote It. The association will also bestow Diplomas of Honor to persons performing great deeds of kindness to either human beings or animals. Fuller particulars in regard to these medals and other prizes may be had by addressing Nathaniel J. Walker, secretary of the American Humane Association, Albany, N. Y.

A PILGRIMAGE WITH PHILISTINES

(Continued from page 40.)

less room of the tower that shows a splendid fireplace, and from the deep stone window seats you gaze over the sunny country. It is, however, a gloomy enough cell that is shown you as being the room where William the Conqueror was born.

When shown this, the woman of no imagination asked briskly, "Do they know it?" "Ah, oui, madame," said the guide gravely.

Below the windows of the castle is the Fountaine d'Arlette. It is said to be here that, while employed in her occupation of washing linen in the river, Robert le Diable first saw and fell in love with the tanner's daughter.

It is to be confessed—unwillingly—I love Falaise so much I cannot bear to speak in its dispraise—that it is a place of terrible smells. All the water seems stagnant, and you marvel there is not a plague of typhoid. You shiver with dread, watching little children playing on the brink of the evil smelling canals. But this you strive to forget, for are not these same canals bordered thick with luxuriantly blooming flowers? and do they not wind picturesquely, pointing the way to other artistic bits?

Falaise was always a military town, history tells us. It deserves to be the birthplace of the great Conqueror. Long before he was born his father, Robert le Diable, was busy in attacking and in defending the little stronghold. We may read that the first military exploit of William the Conqueror was to take Falaise from Toustain, who had seized it.

Our hotel, La Normandy, was charmingly quaint and ancient. As are nearly all old inns, it is built around a courtyard, with the bedrooms flanking its three sides; the fourth is the entrance. In this courtyard most of the work of the household is carried on, and always there is a pleasant bustle of arriving or of leaving. The upper rooms of two sides of the court give pleasantly on to a balcony, and are reached by a stone stairway on the outside of the house.

I was determined to bring away from Normandy one of its charmingly decorative brass milk cans. I searched Falaise for the better part of an afternoon before finding the size I desired. Shining, as brass never shone before, it stands now by the side of my desk, being used as a waste paper receptacle. Big, it holds unlimited scraps, and sets so solidly that cat nor puppy dog can overturn it. Two days we spent in lovely Falaise. I could scarcely tear myself away.

But Mont St. Michael beckoned us. At a certain date the Masterful One was due there, and she relentlessly waved us on. So we separated here, to meet again at Avranches, two days later.

(To be Continued.)

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Note.—Readers of Vogue inquiring for names of shops where dressing-table areticles are purchasable should enclose a stamped and addressed envelope for reply, and state page and date.

SUmmer, with its wealth of opportunities for out of door pastimes, is the season when certain varieties of toilet accessories are most imperatively in demand. The skin must then be properly cared for and protected unless one be willing to devote half the winter to the restoration of its color and quality. Even then, the latter is apt to suffer permanent injury if it has been submitted too frequently to the deteriorating influence of prolonged or extreme sunburn and tan. The skin is toughened, thickened and coarsened by exposure to the violence of the sun in midsummer, and though the delicacy of its color may be subsequently restored, the texture and quality are not so easily repaired. Before motoring, yachting, bathing or playing golf the woman who values the beauty of her complexion will treat her skin with one of the half dozen delightful preparations put up for this express purpose, and may then enjoy her day without fear of disastrous consequences. One of the best of these preparations is a cream which cleanses the pores and then covers them with a fine veiling through which dust will not penetrate or sun work havoc. It is one of the new, dry creams which leave no trace of grease or oiliness after accomplishing their purpose; over the surface of the skin a fine, pure powder should then be dusted in order to give every possible protection. Through this barrier wind and sun will find their destructive force reduced to a minimum, and the effect is beautifying rather than otherwise. When returning to the shelter of four walls, use a quantity of cream to remove that which has been applied before, but do not wash the face in water until at least an hour afterward, even then using some special precautions to avoid injuring the skin by subtracting the natural oil, of which it has great need after exposure to the sun. A sachet filled with the integral and beneficial portions of exotic plants has been especially prepared to soothe the skin, smooth its texture, quicken it to healthy action and lend the final grace of transparency and smooth, beautiful finish. These are to be bought by the box and vary in expense according to the variety required, since over half a dozen absolutely different mixtures are to be had. The relief, rest and benefit of these little sachets can only be appreciated after a trial; their beautifying influence is apparent at once, but the permanent benefit promised is an unlined, unwrinkled skin, fresh tone, and youthful texture. With these sachets a few drops of skin tonic is advised in order to correct sagging muscles, enlarged pores and sluggish circulation. The refreshment of this treatment is especially appreciable after a wearisome day when the skin feels drawn, dry or tired. The sachets are wonderfully delicate, work always for permanent good and have no reaction if discontinued.

Should the skin be already tanned, freckled or discolored, a reliable bleach will be required to remove these conditions, and a lotion recently brought to my attention is loudly acclaimed as possessing the quality to remove all such discolorations and at the same time act as a skin food and tonic. The price is $1.50 the bottle. This is also useful to remove the dark mark sometimes seen where the throat has been too tightly enveloped in high, stiff collars or neck bands.

In the average feminine mind a strong prejudice exists against the use of soap on the face. That this is the case is not entirely regrettable since until comparatively recently, few purely facial soaps were to be had, and by far the greater proportion of the others contained alkalies or other substances sure to injure such delicate skin as that of the face. Now all this has been changed and numbers of pure, delightful soaps are put up for this purpose. Among the latter is a remarkably fine preparation which is not only delightful to use, but wonderfully cleansing and beautifying to the skin. It leaves the latter soft and smooth as a baby's and can be strongly recommended in cases of blackheads, pimples and other eruptions. The soap is put up in boxes of three cakes, which sell for $3.

Delicate to the touch and fragrant with a sweet, fresh perfume is a toilet powder which can be conscientiously recommended as among the very best and purest of its kind. It is antiseptic and cannot be surpassed in relieving prickly heat, nettle rash or other ailments of a like nature, being therefore especially useful in the nursery. The price is but 25 cents the box, and it will be found superior in quality, delicacy, fragrance and soothing effect.

An excellent preparation is a cream for the prevention of tan, freckling or sunburn. It is to be used by persons whose skin is prone to dryness, after every ablution and then thoroughly wiped off with a soft dry cloth. If used before going out in the open air it will preserve the skin and keep it in excellent condition. Price $1.25 a jar or 5 cents more if sent by mail.

EXHIBITIONS NOW ON

New York. Astor Library. Etchings and Lithographs by modern German artists, and plates illustrating shop window decorations.

Lenox Library. Modern line engravings by the Société Francaise de Gravure.

Colonna Collection of Japanese prints.

Knoedler's. Summer exhibition of paintings by modern artists.

Brooklyn. Brooklyn Museum. Collection of etchings loaned by Henry T. Quick—during summer.

Buffalo. Albright Art Gallery. Third annual of oil paintings by American artists.

Chicago. Art Institute. Annual exhibition of work by the School of the Art Institute Until 14 July.

Cincinnati. Art Museum. Exhibition of paintings. Until 20 July.

Washington. Congressional Library. Etchings by French artists of the nineteenth century; and collection of Arundel prints.

Worcester. Art Museum. Summer exhibition of paintings. Until 20 Sept.

GOSSIP

AN unusually interesting and important collection of Japanese color prints has just been placed on view in the Print Room of the Lenox Library in New York, where it will remain until autumn. It consists of small albums and booklets illustrated by little masterpieces by some of Japan's most famous artists; and is from the Colonna collection, which has been loaned to the Library. Included in the collection are such rare prints as Harunobu's Marriage Set; Shigemasa and Shunsho's Celebrated Beauties; Mamaro's Insect, Bird and Shell books; Kiyonaga's Mitsuna-Asa; Korin's Guashiki, and Hokusai's Shashin.

Among the most interesting exhibitions of the summer in New York is that of examples by modern American artists at the Knoedler galleries. Douglas Volk's Boy with Arrow, which was awarded the Carnegie prize at the 1903 exhibition of the Society of American Artists, and which has been much admired for the beauty of its tone, is here. There is an early work by Winslow Homer—a natural, not idealized, painting of a shepherdess—that is in many ways characteristic; a charming picture of children sailing toy boats, by Wm. M. Chase; a rather striking painting of boats with red sails, called The Golden Haze, by Marcus Simons; a moonlight effect, by Alexander Harrison; On the Southern Plains, by Frederick Remington—thoroughly characteristic of his work—a picture of the yacht Katrina, by Carlton Chapman, and landscapes by R. W. Van Boskirck, George E. Brown and W. T. Metcalf.

It is reported that the following additions have been made by Mr. Wm. T. Evans to the collection of the National Gallery, or at least have been bought by him for that purpose: Noon in the Orchard, by Worthington Whittredge; Europa Sybil, by Hugo Ballin; portrait of Henry W. Longfellow, by Wm. E. Marshall, and a portrait of himself by Marshall, at the age of twenty-three.

A circular favoring the organization of a National Federation of Art has recently been issued by the National Academy in Washington, and it is thought that the movement has gained sufficient strength to insure the accomplishment of the object before another year has passed. An extract from the circular is as follows:

"A charter, granted several years ago by Congress, for a "National Academy of Art," will form a basis for the proposed federation. The list of present Board of Regents is attached thereto. The board has power under its charter to add to its number. To make it representative of the art interests of the whole country, each of the societies named in the list hereto appended is invited to nominate one representative to be elected as a regent at a meeting of the Regents of the National Academy to be held 12 Oct., 1908. It is earnestly desired that the name of your nominee be sent before that date to the provisional secretary.

After the permanent organization of the Board of Regents, it is proposed to issue a call for a National Convention, to be held in Washington next winter, to be composed of delegates from the art institutions and societies of the United States, including all associations for the promotion of art and the education of the public taste, to formulate a plan for a National Fine Arts Federation and to consider such other matters of general interest as may come before the convention. President Roosevelt has signified his interest in the accompanying letter in the proposed federation; Vice-President Fairbanks will preside at the convention, and Secretary Root has promised to deliver the address of welcome and to explain to the delegates the purposes for which the convention is called."

Mr. John W. Beatty, director of the Carnegie Institute, at Pittsburg, announces the following paintings as having been purchased from the Institute's twelfth annual exhibition, which closed on 30 June, by the Carnegie Institute for its permanent collection. The works bought are Roman Afternoon, by Frederic Clay Bartlett, of Chicago; Bird Song, by Lillian M. Genth, of Philadelphia; The Golden Bough, by William S. Robinson, of New York; and Grand Canal, Moonlight, by Henri Le Sidaner, of Paris.

A most sensational sale of paintings was held at Christie's in London last week, at which record-breaking prices were paid for many works. The collection belonged to the late Stephen Holland, and consisted mostly of works by English artists, Turner being particularly well represented, both by oils and water colors. At the first day's sale three of his paintings were sold for over $135,000. These were Mortlake Terrace, bought for Knoedler & Co., of New York, for $66,150, the highest price ever paid at auction for a painting by Turner; The Storm, for $28,875, and Morning After the Storm, a companion picture to the former, for $40,425. Among the water colors by Turner was his View of Heidelberg with Rainbow in a Clouded Sky, bought by Agnew (the London art dealer) for $22,050, which is the record price for a water color by Turner. This painting twenty-six years ago was sold at auction for $13,910. Among the other notable works sold were View of Salisbury Cathedral, by John Constable, for $40,950 (which was also bought by Knoedler & Co. and will be brought to New York with Turner's masterpiece); Carrying Wheat, by Linnell, for $9,975; Turkish School at Cairo, by J. F. Lewis, for $6,570; Caller Herrin', by Mulais, for $9,450, and a small replica of Orchardson's famous picture of Napoleon on Board H. M. S. Belleroophon, brought $8,400. Another interesting feature of this sale was the marked increase obtained for water colors by Fred Walker, three of these selling for over double the prices paid ten years ago. These were Marlow Ferry, for $14,175; The Fishmonger's Ship, $8,400; and The Street, Cockham, $8,400. Eleven pictures of the Barbizon school brought more than $5,000 each. Two superb companion paintings by Daubigny, "On the Oise," brought, respectively, $16,125 and $15,225. The Bathers, by Diaz, $15,485; Woody Autumnal Morning Landscape, by Harpignie, $18,400; a river scene by Corot, $16,750, and a lake scene by the same artist, $13,650. The Gleaners, by Lhermitte, brought $15,125, and The Ferry at Troyon, $16,275. The total amount realized for the three days' sale was $690,590.

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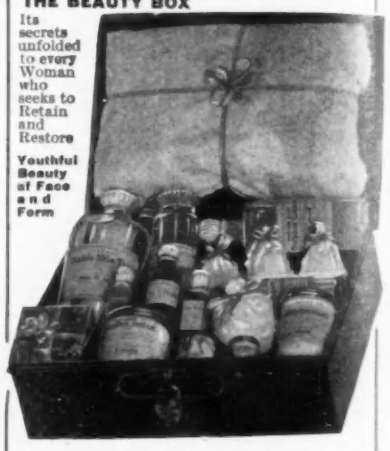

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THE ART OF LETTER WRITING

BY E. N. VALLANDIGHAM

THIRD PAPER

TRade has its jargon which makes up a considerable part of many business letters, but which should be excluded from the drawing room and from familiar correspondence and social letters of all kinds. We avoid the jargon of the market place upon social occasions, not from any snobbish notion that trade is low, for we are a nation of traders, but because the technical language of any occupation, whether it be that of the rag-picker, of the soldier, of the lawyer, or even of the clergyman, has a parochial quality that unfits it for social and literary uses. All the trades and professions have made contributions to the general language, but these intruders long wear an alien aspect, and serve our purposes ill until we have lost trace of their origin. We should leave out of our familiar letters that stupid legal phrase, "in evidence," because it is technical, and it does not serve as well as something truly universal. It is far better to say "He was seen everywhere," or "often," or "was conspicuous" than to say "He was much in evidence." That ugly bit of financial slang, "proposition," should be left where it belongs, and where it aptly serves its purpose, and not used to conceal our poverty of good English when we write to our sweethearts or our friends. We may properly enough talk or write of "taking up" a matter of business "with" a man, if we are concerned with a commercial affair, but the phrase has no place in social correspondence. One might almost as well open a note in response to a social invitation with the phrase "Yours of even date rec'd., and contents noted," as pepper our private correspondence with the slang of the market place, the law courts, or the baseball field.

Ease carried even to the point of unconventionality should be the most conspicuous literary quality of a social letter. An effect of studied care destroys this quality, and leaves the reader cold. Hence extreme precision, whether of phrase, construction or punctuation, is to be avoided. It may be taken for granted that the published letters of famous men and women have been "edited" as most published speeches have been, and it is a pity that we cannot have such letters just as they were written. Lamb, we may be sure, did not punctuate with the accuracy of a proofreader. He frequently wrote "em" for "them," a form no doubt going back to the old Saxon "Hem," and one which we hear even now in the speech of the uneducated, those magnificent conservatives who have preserved for us so much of linguistic history.

One unconventional form that is better excluded from any but the most familiar correspondence is that in which the pronoun "I" as the subject of a sentence is omitted. Pepy's Diary bristles with this form, where it is quaint and proper as a means of condensation, but in ordinary correspondence sentences such as "Saw John to-day and gave him your message" have an unpleasant effect if too frequently used, and are not to be endured as the habitual mode of expression. Elliptical expressions are proper enough in familiar correspondence, but they have no place in notes of ceremony, because they are not only too unconventional for such use, but also because, as being brief almost to curtness, they imply haste, and such a note should imply rather that one has given to the composition of it all the time that is necessary for doing it thoroughly well. The implication of haste in a note of ceremony is a discourtesy. For this reason we usually write out dates in full, or at least write the day of the week, when there is no sound reason for giving the exact date of the month and year.

"Well begun is half done" is especially applicable to letters. A letter that opens well always gives the reader an agreeable sensation. Madame de Sévigné opens some of her letters with these expressions: "Mon Dieu, que vous êtes plaisants, vous autres, de parler de Cambray"; "Me voici bien près de Paris"; "Il faut commencer par vous dire que Condé fut pris d'assaut la nuit de samedi à dimanche"; "Vous m'écrivez une fort grande lettre de votre main"; "Voici un changement de scène qui vous paraître aussi agréable qu'à tout le monde"; "Remarquez au moins, ma très chèr que cette lettre est commencée depuis trois jours."

Lamb had delicious inspirations for the opening sentences of his letters. One to Patmore opens with an inquiry for a dog, thus: "Excuse my anxiety, but how is Dash?" To Manning, traveling in distant parts, he opens thus: "Your letter dated Hottentots, August the what-was-it? came to hand." To the same again, "Dear Missionary—Your letters from the farthest ends of the world have arrived safe." "I heard you were going to China with a commission from the Wedgwoods to collect hints for their pottery, and to teach the Chinese perspective," is another opening to the same. Still another says, "My dear fellow (N. B. Mighty familiar of late!) for me to come to Cambridge now is one of heaven's impossibilities." "C. L.'s moral sense presents her compliments to Doctor Manning" is the opening of another letter to the mathematician. A letter to Southey opens thus: "You'll know who this letter comes from by opening slap dash upon the text." When released from the drudgery of his desk at the India House, he opened a letter to Miss Hutchinson, "You want to know all about my jail delivery."

Few of us are likely to be so happy in our opening phrases as Lamb or Madame de Sevigne, but we should get the courage to depart now and then from the conventional "Your welcome letter of last week, etc.," or "It seems a long time since I heard from you," or "I have been in your debt for a month or more." It is a pleasant surprise to read a letter that opens with a sentence directly from the heart of the writer, yet most of us are such slaves of convention that we fear to shock our correspondents by any departure from established epistolary usage.

An essential epistolary courtesy which most of us too often neglect is the categorical answering of our correspondents' letters. We speak of "answering" a letter, but what we ordinarily do is to write about our own affairs, and make little or no reference to what our correspondents have written. It is a gracious thing to applaud the witticisms of our correspondents, to express interest in their good or ill fortune; in fact, to neglect nothing in a correspondent's letter that we should not leave unnoticed in conversation. After all, letter writing is a form of social contact, and the first essential of such contact is courtesy. Naked egotism is as much out of place in a familiar letter as in the drawing room or at the dinner table.

ETIQUETTE

[Note.—All questions under this heading will receive prompt attention. Inquiries may be made in regard to the etiquette of social intercourse. Please note fees and rules under Answers to Correspondents.]

EXHIBITING WEDDING GIFTS

SHould one leave the donors' cards on gifts when shown?

Ans.—It is very poor taste to show the cards of the donors with the gifts, although one sees it done by the best people. It is much better form to exhibit the presents without the cards.

CALLING

To E. T. L.—Is it necessary to call on the mother of the bride after the wedding if no previous acquaintance existed? (2) What cards should be left by a married woman in calling on a household which numbers no men?

Ans.—It is not necessary to call on the mother of the bride after the wedding if you were invited merely to the church. If you were invited to the reception or breakfast at the house you should, of course, call whether you have had a previous acquaintance with the bride's mother or not. (2) In calling where there are no men in the family leave one of your cards and one of your husband's for each woman in the house with whom you are acquainted.

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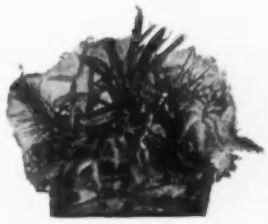

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Note.—This is the second series of Skat articles by Mrs. Elizabeth Wager-Smith, published in Vogue. These articles are for advanced players and Vogue invites correspondence and criticism. Should the interest of our readers warrant it, we shall open our columns to a Skat contest and shall present handsome prizes to holders of the highest number of correct solutions.

EIGHTH PAPER

By Elizabeth Wager-Smith, Author of "A Primer of Skat."

REVOLUTION

A Hand so composed as to warrant Player in declaring Revolution is an anomaly in Skat. In this game the cards of the three players are placed on the table and the partners may not only consult as to the modus operandi by which Player may be defeated, but may exchange cards in order to compass that end. If, perchance, the cards in one hand are absolutely destitute of any capturing quality, regardless of the distribution of the other cards, it is a profitable holding of the Player, but possesses none of the fine elements of skilful play of the other games, for, if properly declared, it is invincible. If it were not, it would be a Nullo Ouvert declaration, with nine chances in ten of success. In Revolution, it is a certainty, or it is not properly declared.

The compulsory custom in some new clubs for Vorhand to declare Revolution after a certain number of deals, in order to relieve the intensity of this strenuous game, is absurd. Such players should place four at a table, and thus one of the number will be relieved each deal from the responsibilities attending clever play.

In a recent deal the following cards were held by Vorhand:

Ace, Queen, 10, 8, 7 spades; 8, 7 clubs; 8, 7 hearts; 7 diamonds.

M. held: Jack hearts; Jack diamonds; Ace, King, Queen, 9 clubs; King spades; King, Queen hearts; Queen diamonds.

H. held: Jack clubs; Jack spades; Ace, 10, 9 hearts; Ace, 10, King, 9 diamonds; 9 spades.

In Skat: 10 clubs, 8 diamonds.

It will be seen at a glance, no matter how the other cards are distributed, V. need not capture a trick. Even by exchanging, there will be three spades in one hand, and if led V. can under play each time. In no other suit is there a possible winner. Therefore V. is prepared to retain bids as high as 60.

The bidding is the only interesting part of the game. M. bids 10, to prevent a Ramsch; V. retains, and M. passes. H. wishes to play a Solo Diamond, with declared schneider which will give him a count of 45. Were he in V.'s position, he could play a Solo Grando, and declare schneider, making a count of 80. He bids 12, and as V. retains, H. continues to bid until he has reached 45. If V. has both red matadors, he may be bidding for a Solo Grando, 48, but H. can go no higher than 45, and is compelled to pass. V. declares a Revolution.

One's chagrin is deep, when compelled to pass with a fine game in hand to an opponent who wins 60 points from a fortunate deal in which skillful play has no part, and against which there is no defense. The holder of a Revolution should be more inclined to feel guilty than triumphant.

As soon as the cards are placed on the table M. and H. place their cards on view, and inspect them. A glance shows the futility of effort, and they abandon the game, V. scoring plus 60.

If, however, V. had held Ace, King, Queen, 8, 7 in spades, he could have been easily defeated. 5 in suit, holding the two lowest, is nearly always safe, for there is a fair chance of one being in the Skat. If the other cards had been thus distributed.

M.: King, Queen, Jack hearts; Ace, King, Queen, 9 clubs; Queen, Jack diamonds; 10 spades.

H.: Jack clubs; Jack spades; 9 spades; Ace, 10, King, 9 diamonds; Ace, 10, 9 hearts, when the cards are placed on the table M. exchanges his two diamonds for H.'s two spades. As he can hold the trick, with either a club or a heart lead by V., he leads Jack spades and follows thus:

V.	M.	H.
8 spades	**Jack spades**	Jack clubs
7 spades	**10 spades**	Ace hearts
Queen spades	9 spades	10 hearts

V. scores minus 60.

Revolution being a Nullo Game, the cards rank as in Whist, no matadors. If one is not absolutely sure of a Revolution, it is advisable to declare a Nullo Ouvert and be content with 40. Memento Caesar.

Had V. declared Nullo Ouvert, he would have won his game. He would have commenced with a club or a heart. As soon as Player's cards are on the table the opponents see it is impossible to defeat Player except by three rounds of spades, and M. abandons the game, as he has one of the three. V. scores plus 40.

Another Revolution was held by M. in a club game this summer.

V. held: Jack clubs; Jack diamonds; Ace, King, 9, 8 clubs; 10, 9 spades; King, Queen hearts.

M. held: 7 clubs; 7 spades; 10, 9, 8, 7 hearts; 10, 9, 8, 7 diamonds.

H. held: Jack spades; Jack hearts, 10, Queen clubs; Ace, King, Queen, 8 spades; King, Queen diamonds.

In Skat: Ace hearts; Ace diamonds.

M. bids for a Revolution. H. can count but 7 for a Solo Spade, and V. but 7 for a Solo Club. They both pass. Had they known the treasures of the Skat, either one could have bid for a Gucki Grand; but the "Revolutionist" would have outbid either and won as may be seen.

In the prize problems, Revolution hands will be considered as well as Frage, that players of every school may have an opportunity of testing their knowledge and their skill.

Here is another sure Revolution in V.'s hand:

Ace, King, Queen, 9, 8, 7 diamonds; 9, 8, 7 clubs; 7 spades.

Were the 7 spades absent, the Jack of diamonds present, one would be tempted to announce a Solo Diamond "without 3."

THE COIFFURE OF THE ELDERLY WOMAN

Both the care as well as the dressing of the hair becomes a more important feature at the middle-age period of a woman's life than in her youth. Generally speaking, the hair then loses its vitality and lustre, falls out, grows thin in spots, and refuses to yield to a becoming style of hair dressing. In spite of everything, even the disadvantages of economy, there must be means found in the way of time to attend regularly to the hair night and morning—never to neglect shampooing every three or four weeks, and to avoid the use of hair tonics, which often ruin the color of gray or white hair. White castile soap used for shampooing after the hair and scalp has been gone over thoroughly with the white of two fresh eggs, is the best known method to cleanse and beautify white or gray hair. If the hair is very dry use a white pomade—that comes for the purpose—putting it with light touches upon the scalp only, before retiring.

To follow the styles of hairdressing which are adopted nowadays, without much discrimination between those of mature years and the young generation, is very often a delusion and a snare, particularly of the folly of dyeing, or what is more discreetly called "touching up," has to enter the process. This artificiality when one is advanced in years bespeaks a vanity that is blind to good taste. It is advised that women after reaching a certain age take the greatest pains to have their hair well and becomingly arranged; that they supply nature's deficiencies by taking advantage of the skill and ingenuity that makes it possible for them to secure the most becoming additions toward that end. But let there be no coloring of the hair, no exaggerated pompadours, frizzles or marcel waves.

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DESCRIPTIONS OF PATTERNS

No. 1359.—Tub frock for traveling, of black and white plaid French percale, trimmed with bias straps and buttons, the buttons covered with black taffeta, and the crush side-girdle of the taffeta. Detachable bands of black filet lace cross V at front, back and in the sleeves; the guimpe yoke and sleeves are of white handkerchief linen, hand embroidered in black. The front and back are in princess panels, and the sides of skirt are each in four gores, and attached to waist beneath the girdle. The waist has a deep tuck over shoulders projecting over sleeve top, and the seams are strapped with bias strips. The materials required to make this model in medium size are 8½ yards of percale 32 inches wide, ¾ yards of taffeta, 60 buttons, ¾ yard of filet lace, and 1 yard of handkerchief linen 45 inches wide. The pattern of the dress is in 12 pieces and of the guimpe in 5 parts.

No. 1360.—Jumper frock for afternoon wear of white satin foulard with tan rings, the braiding in black soutache, and the belt and fold at skirt hem of black Liberty satin. Designs are embroidered in tan silk on blouse front, and the yoke is of embroidered filet lace. The skirt is circular at front and sides, and at back has a panel with a satin fold coming from under hem edge, that finishes at a modified Empire waist line, the skirt and waist are attached beneath girdle. The waist is cut to extend at front and back over shoulders, and is in one piece, the fulness taken in two graduated tucks that end at similar distances at back and front, the underarm pieces are cut separately, and the sleeve is in three slightly flared sections mounted on a white chiffon undersleeve that below elbow is in a mousquetaire effect. The materials required to make this model in medium size are 12 yards of satin foulard 24 inches wide, 1 piece of soutache, 4 yards of black Liberty satin 24 inches wide, ⅝ yard of all over filet 30 inches wide, and 1½ yards of chiffon 45 inches wide. The pattern of waist with lining is in 17 pieces, and the skirt is in 2 parts.

No. 1361.—White motora costume with allover filet lace for trimming; the buttons are embroidered in French knots. The skirt is in 11 gores with inverted plait back and box plait panel front, the edges stitched in tuck effect. The waist front has a panel effect that widens towards top, and the wing-like sides of back and front are bordered with lace and are caught together under arm. A tuck gives fulness at shoulders, and the waist is fastened at back. The sleeve is in tucks that are mounted on a China silk foundation that finishes with a deep lace cuff piped at wrist to correspond to collar top. The crush girdle is of Liberty satin. The materials required to make this model in medium size are 12½ yards of motora silk 24 inches wide, 2½ yards of allover filet lace 20 inches wide, ¾ yard of Liberty satin, and one dozen buttons. The pattern of waist is in 14 pieces, and the skirt is in six pieces.

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